

U.K. Aide Quits in Egg Scare

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

LONDON — A British cabinet minister resigned Friday after a scandal caused by her assertion two weeks ago that most British eggs were infected with dangerous salmonella bacteria.

The "egg row," as most British daily newspapers called it, had focused on a comment by Edwina Currie, the parliamentary under-secretary for health.

Mrs. Currie said in a television interview Dec. 3 that salmonella, which can cause food poisoning, were present in British eggs and that people should be careful about eating them.

After her statements were reported in the British press, egg sales plummeted and Parliament resounded with calls for her resignation.

On Thursday, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said that the government was aware of "the deep problems facing the egg industry."

On Friday, Mrs. Currie said that she thought she ought to quit, and Mrs. Thatcher agreed.

Mrs. Currie had been a lightning-rod for controversy. Earlier

this fall, speaking about the need for old-age pensioners to look out for themselves as winter approached, she had drawn fire for suggesting that they knit woolies to keep warm.

Pensioners recovered from her statements, but the British egg industry did not rebound so fast.

Britain, which normally consumes 30 million eggs a day, is now piling up a surplus at the rate of 20 million a day, according to government reports.

Thames Valley Eggs, one of the biggest egg producers in Europe, obtained a court writ Friday for a claim of damages for slander of goods against Mrs. Currie, although not against the television network that first broadcast her salmonella statement.

The "egg row" has probably led to more atrocious puns and bad jokes than any other event in recent British history.

A senior cabinet minister recently greeted a group of journalists with this one:

"Why did the chicken cross the road?" "To get away from Edwina Currie."

A junior cabinet minister joked

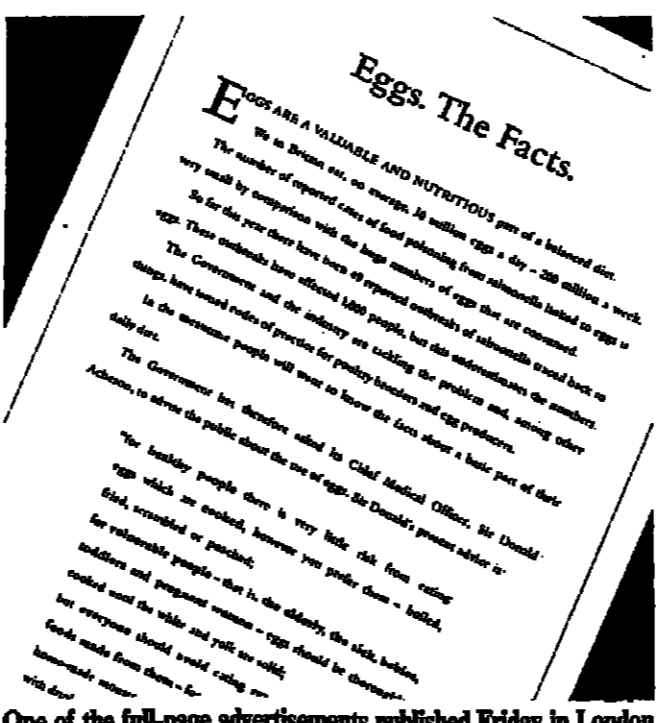
to a group meeting him for breakfast that eggs would be mandatory, and that he would have to file a report on consumption afterwards.

But it was no joke to the egg producers, or to Mrs. Thatcher's government, which on Friday began a \$900,000 advertising campaign with full-page announcements in all the major newspapers titled "Eggs. The Facts."

As the advertisement presented them, the facts were scarcely reassuring. "So far this year there have been 49 reported outbreaks of salmonella traced back to eggs," it said. "These outbreaks have affected 1,000 people, but this underestimates the numbers."

The advice provided from the government's chief medical officer, Sir Donald Acheson, was that healthy people could eat eggs any way they like, but that no one should eat raw eggs or uncooked homemade foods made from them, like mayonnaise or ice cream.

The advertisement also warned that the elderly, the sick, babies, toddlers and pregnant women should not eat eggs except "thoroughly cooked until the white and yolk are solid."



One of the full-page advertisements published Friday in London.

If this sounded familiar, it is. Similar advice was published by health experts elsewhere more than a year ago.

But in a country where, until Mrs. Currie warned against it, people thought nothing of tucking into

For Reagan, Caution Still Colors Views On Soviets

By Bill McAllister
Washington Post Service

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia — Despite what he described as "heady, inspiring" progress with the Soviet Union, President Ronald Reagan said Friday that he would leave office skeptical of Soviet intentions.

"Serious problems, fundamental differences, remain," the president said in what was billed as his final foreign policy address. He added: "We must keep our heads. And that means keeping our skepticism."

Repeatedly during his 35-minute address to students at the University of Virginia, Mr. Reagan displayed the cautious attitude toward the Soviets that marked most of his eight years in office. He buttressed his conviction that much of his administration's progress with the Soviet Union could be attributed to the military buildup he initiated.

He did say Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, had "taken some daring steps" and was the first Soviet leader "not to make world revolution a priority."

Still, the president urged caution. He said the 1990s would "prove no different" from the 1980s, when "power made all the difference."

The president said the future of dealings with the Soviet Union was poised at a delicate point.

"All of it is also still in doubt," he said. "And the only way to make it last and grow and become permanent is to remember: We are not there yet."

Even so, the president spoke proudly of his efforts at dealing with the Soviets, saying his work with Mr. Gorbachev had produced substantive progress. "It was more than just good television," he said, "more than just action news."

The president did not offer as much sharp criticism of decision-making in Washington on Friday as he had in his domestic policy address Tuesday.

He did attack Congress for intruding into what he considered the president's foreign relations purview. But he did not use the speech to renew his call for financing of the Contras in Nicaragua.

White House aides had described the speech as a complement to the address on domestic policy. In both, the president appeared hardy to have altered some of the conservative views he espoused when he came to Washington in 1981.

WORLD BRIEFS

Thousands Join Madrid Union March
MADRID (AP) — Thousands of people marched through Madrid on Friday night in support of union demands for a larger share in Spain's economic boom for workers, the unemployed and the elderly.

The march was organized by the Socialist General Workers Union and the Communist-led Workers Commission. On Wednesday, a one-day general strike called by the two labor organizations brought commerce, industry and transportation throughout Spain to a standstill. Mr. Gonzalez is expected to appear before the parliament on Wednesday to give the government's view of the strike.

An hour after the march began, unofficial estimates put the number of demonstrators in Puerta del Sol, the central Madrid square at the end of the route, at about 40,000. News reports said that as many as several hundred thousand marchers had not yet reached the square. The demonstrators' mood was festive, and no incidents were reported.

U.S.-Greek Talks to Go Past Deadline

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greece and the United States failed to agree on the future of U.S. bases here before the expiration of a defense pact next week but will continue talks in January, government officials said Friday.

Under the 1983 pact, the United States has 17 months from the expiration date, Dec. 20, to remove its four major military bases and 20 smaller installations scattered around the Greek mainland and islands.

"The negotiations will continue during the 17-month period of the bases' withdrawal in order to find out if there is space for a possible new agreement," Sotiris Kostopoulos, a government spokesman, said in a statement.

Court Intervenes on Gandhi Assassin

NEW DELHI (NYT) — The Supreme Court asked President Ramkrishna Varma to review his rejection of a mercy petition by a Sikh condemned to death in the 1984 murder of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. It was the first ruling of its kind in Indian judicial history.

The 5-to-0 ruling, which also stayed the hanging of the convict, K. Raju Singh, was regarded as a significant step toward asserting the power of the judiciary against that of the executive. In it, the judges ruled that they could examine the president's activities in granting pardons and remissions of sentences.

The government did not react immediately to the ruling, which sharply confronted assertions by government attorneys that the clemency powers of the president could not be questioned by India's highest court of appeals. The hanging of a second Sikh, Satwant Singh, also convicted in the assassination, was stayed earlier by the same court.

Afrikaners Hold Rival Celebrations

PRETORIA (Reuters) — South African whites displayed their ideological differences with rival Afrikaner celebrations on Friday, and festivities organized by extreme rightists proved more popular than official ceremonies.

Huge crowds flocked to a grassy plain called Donkookboer east of Pretoria to hear speeches by a neofascist leader, Eugene Terre'Blanche, and Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, which opposes the cautious relaxation of apartheid race laws.

Witnesses said the crowds were larger than the 5,000 to 6,000 said by organizers to have watched sedate official ceremonies presided over by President Pieter W. Botha. The celebrations were for the annual Day of the Vow, marking the 1838 victory of Afrikaners over the Zulus, and the 150th anniversary of the Great Trek of Afrikaners fleeing British rule.

Sudan Rebels Threaten Relief Flights

KHARTOUM (Reuters) — Sudanese rebels have threatened to stop flights carrying food to the south, where thousands have died of starvation, unless more supplies are sent to areas held by the rebels, foreign relief officials said Friday. They said the rebels had accused the International Committee of the Red Cross of transporting disproportionate quantities of food to towns controlled by government forces.

The officials said the warning that rebels might withdraw their security guarantees for the supply flights was made in Nairobi by the relief arm of the Sudan People's Liberation Army. "They are obsessed with parity," a relief official said.

UN Finds Fewer Cuba Rights Abuses

GENEVA (NYT) — A United Nations investigation into human rights violations in Cuba, demanded by the Reagan administration earlier this year, has collected evidence that such abuses have become less frequent than the United States said they were in the past, according to diplomats and officials familiar with its findings.

The UN team, which visited Cuba from Sept. 16 to 25, found evidence that about 121 long-term political prisoners were still being held in Cuban prisons. It also received complaints of human rights violations from about 1,700 Cuban citizens. More than half of these were from people asserting that they could not leave the country, and others concerned harassment of such small Protestant sects as the Seventh-day Adventists.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Snow and Wind Block Travel in Italy
ROME (Reuters) — Snow and high winds disrupted travel Friday in Italy, as airports were closed and scores of accidents occurred on slippery roads. Weather forecasters said that temperatures in the center and south of the country would not rise above 4 degrees centigrade (39 Fahrenheit) over the weekend and that the cold was likely to continue until Christmas.

Parts of Sicily and Calabria had their first snow in a decade, and winds led to the closing on Friday evening of all airports south of Naples. Snow also fell in Florence and Bologna. Part of the highway from Rome over the Abruzzi Mountains to the Adriatic coast was closed because of snow up to 80 centimeters (30 inches) deep. An 80-year-old woman died after wind knocked her down in the eastern town of Roccamare.

Restrictions on driving in central Rome have been extended to some of the city's busiest streets, including Via Nazionale and part of Via Veneto, from Saturday to Jan. 15. The measure, adopted Thursday by the city council, extends by one-third the area in which motorists are required to have special passes.

Portuguese airline maintenance workers went on strike Friday for an indefinite period, causing cancellations and delays of up to seven hours on flights of TAP-Air Portugal and disrupting schedules of the regional carriers SATA and LAR, airport officials in Lisbon said. Other international airlines were experiencing minor flight delays.

The Imperial Palace announced Friday that Japanese New Year's celebrations on the palace grounds, with public visits Jan. 2, would be held as in other years in Tokyo unless Emperor Hirohito, who fell ill on Sept. 19, died or lapsed into "a very critical condition." (UPI)

Soviet Officials Delay Move to Begin Razing Ruined Armenia Cities

By Esther B. Fein
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Apparently responding to resistance from survivors, Soviet officials said Friday that they had reversed their decision to begin demolishing cities destroyed by the Dec. 7 earthquake and would continue to the search until every body was accounted for and every trapped survivor was found.

"The help will continue until the end," said Eduard Akhazyan, an Armenian official, at a news conference in Moscow. He added that the search for survivors would continue until all hope of finding anyone alive was lost.

Foreign rescuers in the area said they had been told earlier in the week that they should start preparing to leave because the damaged cities were to be bulldozed.

More than 2,000 foreign specialists from 33 countries have been trying to save those trapped in the rubble.

Soviet officials apparently decided to postpone the demolition after residents of the damaged areas criticized the move. Survivors said they did not want to leave their former homes, or see the ruins leveled, until all their relatives had been found.

Prime Minister Nikolai R. Ryzhkov, who is heading a Politburo relief commission in the area, said residents were so concerned about

losing relatives buried alive in the wreckage that they refused to allow cranes to be brought in to help remove rubble during searches, fearing that the heavy machinery might kill someone trapped inside.

A Soviet official, who spoke at the Politburo relief commission's daily hearing, said that 135 people had been found in the ruins on Thursday, and that 21 of them were alive.

One of the survivors was from the town of Spitak, which was destroyed, leading authorities in charge of the rescue to rescind an earlier decision to begin demolishing the town.

"Since this man was found alive, despite the fact that earlier they had decided to wrap up work there, they decided to work for another 10 days," the official said. He appeared on the evening news program Vremya.

According to the official news agency, Tass, 16,000 of Spitak's 20,000 residents died in the quake.

[A nuclear power station near the earthquake zone is to be shut. Mr. Ryzhkov told the French television station Antenne 2, Agence France-Presse reported from Moscow. He said that although the reactor had not been damaged by the earthquake, "the geological conditions in Armenia have led us to decide on the closure."]

Meanwhile, rescue and relief work continued to be hampered by problems of disorganization and nationalist tensions.

Mr. Ryzhkov lashed out at a Foreign Ministry official for his department's failure to provide enough translators for foreigners helping in the zone. He said this had severely impeded rescue work.

"It is impossible to find a translator here," Mr. Ryzhkov said at the commission meeting. Parts of the meeting were shown on television.

"Why have you been sitting there sleeping?" he asked. "Instead of holding briefings and quoting mythical figures, you would have been better off tackling this business properly."

"I'll tell you what, you rendered a bad service here. You didn't help at all."

Mr. Ryzhkov demanded to know why foreigners had managed to arrive on the disaster scene after two or three days, while the Foreign Ministry had not brought translators to the site until the eighth day.

"Why has the ministry of Foreign Affairs waited so long?" he asked.

Vremya also reported that children evacuated to sanatoriums and centers in other republics would soon begin school lessons with Armenian teachers.

The first such a temporary school, with Armenian as the language of instruction, was to open Saturday at some of the health resorts in the Georgian republic that have been converted into refugee centers.

Armenians in the stricken area and in Moscow have been fearful that children orphaned by the quake would be placed for adoption with non-Armenian families, and that those in temporary shelters would be disconnected from their language and traditions.

Soviet officials have blamed the anxiety on rumors spread by members of the Karabakh Committee, an unofficial group that has been leading a 10-month-long campaign for the transfer to Armenia of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region in Azerbaijan.

Several articles in the Soviet press accused committee members of hindering relief work by refusing to set aside political goals at a time of national tragedy.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said, "Whispering, inciting passions in the minds of those still recovering from the shock of the tragedy, the loss of their near and dear ones, the destruction of their homes, they guide their listeners to further, unjustified suffering."

Meanwhile, the newspaper Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya reported that a convoy of trucks bringing aid from the neighboring republic of Azerbaijan, including much-needed cranes, was attacked by Armenians shouting death threats and forced to return to the Azerbaijani capital, Baku.

West Germans Debate Taboo Public Backs Jenninger Effort to Explain Nazi Success

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

BONN — In the month since the speaker of parliament stepped down over a blunt speech he delivered about Hitler, the incident has touched off a national debate about the phobias and taboos that restrict discussion of the Nazi past.

Newsman and former speaker himself, Philipp Jenninger, has been inundated with thousands of letters, most of them supporting Mr. Jenninger's attempt to go beyond the ritual guilt and mourning, to try and explain why so many Germans were seduced by Hitler.

Mr. Jenninger himself, in his first interview since his resignation on Nov. 11, appeared to remain baffled by the strong reaction of his colleagues, about 50 of whom walked out during his speech. But he also spoke with some satisfaction of the subsequent public response and debate.

"I was not trying in any way to deny or justify what had happened, but to hold up a mirror and admonish people," he said. "This is something people in Germany are just not used to."

Sitting in a small temporary office in the parliament building after moving out of the speaker's suite, the 56-year-old politician, who remains a member of the Bundestag, gazed out over the hazy Rhine as he spoke.

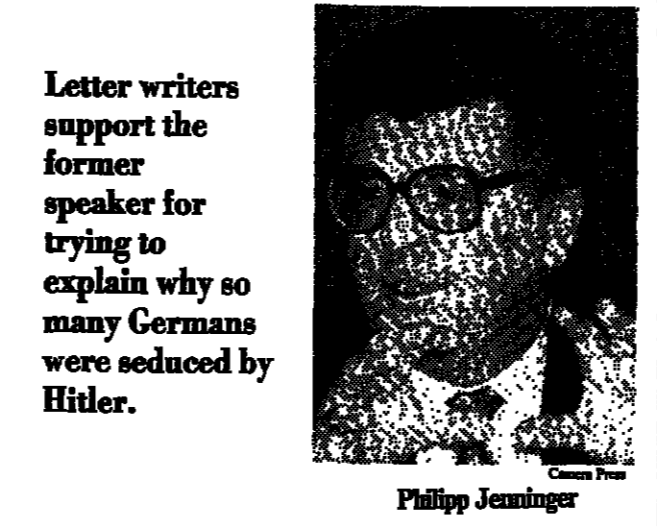
The speech that cost Mr. Jenninger his office was at a special commemorative session of the Bundestag marking the 50th anniversary of Kristallnacht, the nationwide Nazi assault on Jews that showed the deadly resolve of Hitler's anti-Semitism.

In the address, Mr. Jenninger sought to describe how the large majority of Germans had welcomed Hitler, and in doing so he quoted extensively from Nazi texts or paraphrased how Germans of the time would have thought.

Soon after he began, legislators began storming out, many in dismay. One reason, which Mr. Jenninger does not entirely contest, was that his speech had been clumsily written and his droning delivery blurred the distinction between his thoughts and those he was condemning.

Yet, even after the printed text became available and legislators could see his intent, and after furious late-night debate, the pressure on Mr. Jenninger to resign did not abate, even among his fellow Christian Democrats.

It was this mute consensus among the lawmakers, that Mr. Jenninger had somehow violated an unwritten code on how to



Philipp Jenninger

address the past, that has come under scrutiny.

Although there have been assertions abroad that legislators walked out because they were hearing truths that they did not want to hear, commentators here have focused rather on the almost obsessive German sensitivity to any discussion of the past, especially to any statement that might be construed in the United States or Israel as a sign of resentment anti-Semitism, or of "relativization," of tacitly trying to excuse German behavior by giving it a broader context.

This fear of doing anything that might appear insensitive became especially acute during the anniversary of Kristallnacht. Politicians seemed to dread that they might inadvertently bring on the sort of excruciating embarrassment that followed Chancellor Helmut Kohl's efforts to commemorate German war dead at Bitburg three years ago.

So, when Mr. Jenninger began reading from Nazi texts and voicing anti-Semitic attitudes, one prominent politician recalled that all he wanted was a hole through which he could sink.

Mr. Jenninger acknowledged that he might have written and read his speech better. But of the 10,000 letters he has received, he said, only 40 or 50 had failed to understand his intent.

He said the idea for his approach was born in a conversation with a girl who described a grandfather she had loved, an educated and warm. After his death, the girl told Mr. Jenninger, she learned that he had been a Nazi judge who had condemned and sentenced Jews.

"She asked me how could it be

B-2 to Be Costliest Plane Ever

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The new B-2 stealth bomber will cost \$516 million a plane, making it by far the most expensive aircraft ever built, the U.S. Air Force said Friday.

The air force secretary, Edward C. Aldridge, said the design, development and construction of 132 planes was expected to cost \$68.1 billion when production ends in mid-1995. The bombers have been designed to evade detection by enemy radar.

"The Soviets know what the plane can do. Whatever it costs is worth it," Mr. Aldridge said. "How much is deterrence worth?"

The first of the flying-wing aircraft, built by Northrup Corp., is to become operational in mid-1991.

The total price, expressed in the value of the dollar in 1981, has grown 16 percent to \$42.5 billion from \$36.6 billion, Mr. Aldridge said. (AP, Reuters)

Name the Woman Who Rules a Boom Region of 64 Million

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

NANJING, China — Only a few women who are political leaders rule tens of millions of people, and so names like Thatcher and Bhutto resonate as symbols as well as surnames. But who has heard of Gu?

Gu Xiulian is governor of Jiangsu Province, one of the fastest growing economies in the world, a patchwork of rich farming plots speckled with booming light factories. Sixty-four million people, more than the population of Britain, live in this rich province in central China to the west of Shanghai.

In China's corridors of power, where women usually pour the tea, Miss Gu is a startling exception. She not only is China's only female governor but until recently she was also its youngest.

At 51, and already with four years of experience as governor, Miss Gu has plenty of time to rise to an even higher position in Beijing. She is one of only 10 women on the 175-member Communist Party Central Committee, and she has the backing and connections in the central government that could lead to a top position there.

That she is a woman may work both for her and against her. Beijing in the past has often had one or more prominent women in top posts, at least in part to demonstrate a commitment to equality.

Guangdong and Zhejiang province to gather ideas. She also has traveled to the United States and Europe, and perhaps as a result, she has strongly encouraged Jiangsu companies to export their products.

"She was one of the earliest to try to orient the economy toward foreign trade," said Yan Yunglong, an economist at the Jiangsu Academy of Social Sciences.

In the interview, Miss Gu was reluctant to say much about her politics or background. But piecing

SHANGHAI: Once the Dynamo of China, Shanghai Struggles to Adapt

(Continued from page 1)

ed overwhelmingly by state-run companies that are less imaginative than the private and collective enterprises that have spurred growth in Guangdong and other areas.

Shanghai's entrepreneurs were legendary before the Communist revolution, and after they fled communism they helped to revitalize Hong Kong. Shanghai entrepreneurs today are found almost all over the world, except in Shanghai.

Shanghai has continued to grow at respectable rates of about six percent a year, but it has been overshadowed by other areas that have grown much faster.

Shanghai residents tend to blame the central government for their plight, arguing that the nation has consistently milked the city for all it is worth. Shanghai still pays more than double in taxes what Jiangsu Province pays and five times what Guangdong pays.

But conditions may be improving. Shanghai's Communist Party leader, Jiang Zemin, has been promoted to the Politburo, and the city has been able to keep a larger share of its revenues. This year, Shanghai will be able to keep about one-quarter of its funds, compared to 13 percent in 1985.

Mr. Jiang and the new mayor of Shanghai, Zhu Rongji, both regarded as ambitious and talented reformers, have been trying to revitalize the city.

A new subway and highway system, new tunnels under the Huangpu River, new office buildings, expanded port space and new communications installations all are taking shape.

This year alone Shanghai will add 170,000 new phone lines, compared with a total of 130,000 lines that existed in 1978.

One of Shanghai's basic problems is that it has been built on a foundation of heavy industry and materials processing that is no longer appropriate. "If Shanghai is to develop, it must develop as a financial and services center," said

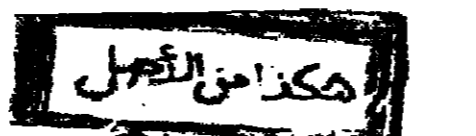
Edward R. Lim, the chief of the World Bank mission in China.

Shanghai is trying to do that with an expanding stock market and a new foreign exchange market.

Mr. Zhu, who is 60 and speaks English, has been working passionately to attract foreign investment since he took office in April. Shanghai has some major joint ventures, but it also has a reputation for an inefficient and sometimes hostile bureaucracy.

In one of his first official acts, Mr. Zhu created a new foreign investment commission. He promises that a single sale is now usually enough for an investment.

- RELIGIOUS SERVICES**
- CENTER OF COPENHAGEN**
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, English speaking, Sun. 9:00, Roggenvej 7, Box 3, S-17 09, Dr. R.J. Robinson, Min. Tel. (01) 373924.
- DUSSELDORF**
INTERNATIONAL CHURCH, English S.S. 10:00, worship 11:00. Children's church and nursery. Meets at the International School, Leuchterstrasse Kirchweg 2, D-Köln-Südwest, Friendly fellowship. All denominations welcome. Dr. W.L. Deloy, Pastor. Tel.: 0211/400 157.
- GENEVA**
INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP in International, Sun. 10:30, 15, r. de la Neuchâtel, Geneva. Pastor Greg Fick, Tel. 86.42.40.
- CHURCH OF THE LIVING SAVIOUR**, Geneva's International Pentecostal church, 22 Avenue Emst-Fickel. Enjoy a warm atmosphere of joyful, spiritual worship in English. 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Tel.: 447070 or 988580.
- HAMBURG**
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF HAMBURG meets at Ev. Freikirchliche Gemeinde Christuskirche, Sutter Str. 18, Hamburg-Altona. Bible Study 1 p.m. - 4 p.m. Tel.: (0) 4101-20733.
- HOLLAND**
TRINITY BAPTIST S.S. 9:30, worship 10:30, nursery, warm fellowship. Meets at Bloemendaal 54 in Weesper. Tel. 01731-78024.
- LOUVAIN**
Welcome to English speaking INTERNATIONAL CHURCH OF EVANGELICALS in Louvain (PCL). Worship Service: Every Sunday 10:30 a.m., 40, Noémie Street, Louvain.
- MUNICH**
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, English speaking S.S. 11:45, worship 12:45, nursery, child care provided. Victoria Park, 11, rue de la ZOO, Call Box. Post. Box 069-690-8334.
- INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH**, services in English 4:30 p.m. Sundays at Erbstrasse, 10 (1/2 Thurnstrasse), Pastor Bonnie Stevens (089) 890-8677.
- PARIS**
THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL (Episcopal-Anglican), Sun. 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School for children and nursery care of 11 a.m., 23 avenue George V, Paris 8. Tel.: 47 20 17 22. Metro: George V or Alma-Marceau.
- EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH**, 56 Rue des Bains-Roisins, Rueil-Macdonald. English speak, evangelical, all denominations. S.S. 9:45; Worship 10:45. Other activities. Call Dr. B.C. Thomas, Pastor. 47.49.15.29/47.51.29.63.
- INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP** meets at 123 Ave. de la Haie, Metro Gohé, Vesper Service in English every Sunday evening at 6:30. Tel.: 47.49.15.29/47.51.29.63.
- THE UNITARIAN - UNIVERSALIST Service** will seek New Beginnings in Youthful Endings. Trustful Fellowship Service will find new members on December 18th at 11:30 a.m. at 1, rue de l'Oratoire, metro Louvre. Details at 42.78.82.36; 43.28.48.44. Future services and RE for children on January 15th, February 12th, March 19th.
- STOCKHOLM**
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, Kungälvsg. 5, Bjergstr. Friendly Christian Fellowship, English, Swedish & Korean 11:00. Tel. (08) 151223, & 309803.
- ZÜRICH**
INTERNATIONAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, English speaking, Sundays 11:30 a.m., Schanzengasse 25, Tel. (0) 49 55 25.



Salvador Rebels on Offensive

As Elections Near, Guerrillas Raise Level of Terrorism

By Lindsey Gruson
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Trying to demonstrate their power in the face of declining international support, Salvadoran rebels have increased their use of terrorism and escalated a pre-election offensive.

The guerrillas, who are united in an umbrella group called the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, have assassinated eight mayors and one former mayor since March and for the first time have threatened to start killing justices of the peace.

The rebel offensive and a surge

in human-rights violations attributed by monitors to rightist death squads and the armed forces has pushed the level of violence to its bloodiest level in at least three years.

"They're driving the army absolutely crazy," said a Western specialist in military affairs. "The rebel attacks are making the armed forces run from one end of the country to the other like chickens with their heads cut off."

The guerrillas, who have described themselves as Marxists, say they are fighting to redistribute the country's wealth and overthrow the

government, which has received more than \$3 billion in U.S. aid in the last eight years.

The civil war, which has caused almost 70,000 deaths and displaced 500,000 people, is widely considered a stalemate despite the aid.

Although the U.S.-trained armed forces have improved, the guerrillas operate openly across much of the country.

The sharp increase in bloodshed coincides with the official opening of the Salvadoran presidential election campaign, the biggest test in recent years of assertions by the Reagan administration that democracy has been established.

Salvadorans and Western diplomats say the rebel campaign appears intended to increase polarization and to show that the government remains little more than a figurehead, unable to protect or project civilian authority.

The twin-pronged offensive, which has been picking up steam week by week for the last two months, is a step to translate the rebels' military prowess into political influence.

"The rebels are showing they're the only order in many parts of the country," a Salvadoran analyst said. "They're very much intent on raising the issue of dual power and making it clear that there is what amounts to power sharing."

The March election, which for the first time will include candidates allied with the guerrillas, will test whether El Salvador's ruling powers can tolerate dissent and respond to popular demand for change without repression.

The rebels' offensive follows a diplomatic tour through Latin America by the guerrillas' most senior commander, their first public trip outside the country since the beginning of the civil war eight years ago.

Although the rebel commanders scored a propaganda coup by publicly meeting with several of the hemisphere's most important leaders, Latin diplomats said the guerrillas received an unexpectedly chilly reception.

One Latin leader after another, the diplomats said, pushed the rebels to seek a negotiated settlement and told them that they planned to de-emphasize their focus on Central America and concentrate on other, more pressing problems, such as the drug crisis.

However, the guerrillas have insisted the guerrillas with a sense of urgency, Salvadoran analysts and Western diplomats said, the coming election has created what the rebels see as an unparalleled opportunity.

"It's not only the best moment in a long time for the guerrillas to make a push, but it's going to be the only moment for a long time," a Salvadoran analyst said. "If there's one thing they've learned, it's that the elections bring fresh oxygen to the system and that they can't stop the elections."

But the guerrilla offensive does demonstrate that they are the law and the government's equal in many parts of the country. Despite extensive army protection of the coffee harvest, the rebels have stopped it on many farms that declined to pay the minimum wage set by the rebels.

■ **3d Mayor Resigns**

The third Salvadoran mayor in two days has resigned after receiving a death threat from the guerrillas, Reuters reported from San Salvador.

Jose Alfonso Paez, a member of the governing Christian Democrat Party and the mayor of the town of Apastepeque, 60 kilometers (35 miles) east of San Salvador, said Thursday he had resigned because of threats from the guerrillas. Two Christian Democrat mayors resigned Wednesday after being threatened by the rebels.

'Year of the Massacre' Dismays Colombians

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

BOGOTA — When a score of towns entered the northern town of Segovia the evening last month and began firing indiscriminately at passers-by, killing 43 persons, it was just one of 20 massacres to have convulsed Colombia this year.

Yet, it was a measure of the confusion gripping this country that it was unclear for several days whether the killings were the work of the armed forces, leftist guerrillas, rightist paramilitary units or gunmen in the pay of local drug barons.

Eventually, the authorities concluded that the attack was a reprisal for Segovia's known leftist sympathies, and they complained that local army and police posts had done nothing to protect the population. But they have still to identify those responsible for the attack.

Even for a country that has variously known civil war, banditry, guerrilla insurgency, drug-related assassinations and gang warfare over the last four decades, the surge of political violence this year is a shock.

"This is the worst we have known since La Violencia," Maria Elvira Samper, a Colombian journalist, said, referring to the war between the Conservative and Liberal parties that left 200,000 dead in the late 1940s and early 1950s. "This has been the year of the massacres."

No less ominously, with the central government of President Virgilio Barco Vargas proclaiming its commitment to peace but apparently unable to restore order, some local politicians and newspapers have begun warning that Colombia is now sliding toward social disintegration and political anarchy.

Referring to the situation in El Salvador, where leftist guerrillas, the armed forces and rightist death squads are caught in an open-ended conflict, a former president, Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, said, "I very much fear that the same is happening in Colombia."

So far this year, 3,000 people have died in political violence in this country of 31 million, including almost 800 soldiers and policemen and 700 guerrillas. More than 300 have been kidnapped by leftists or criminals, while one of the country's six loosely allied rebel groups has bombed a pipeline carrying the country's oil exports on at least 60 occasions this year.

Cocaine traffickers who killed Attorney General Carlos Mauro Hoyos early this year suspended their attacks on judges, officials and journalists after the government aban-

doned attempts to extradite them to the United States for trial. But a dispute between drug gangs known as the Medellin and Cali cartels has taken at least 150 lives this year.

The Barco administration has come under strong criticism for its ambivalent response to the challenge. It proposed a peace plan on Sept. 1 that the guerrillas rejected, yet soon afterward the defense minister, General Rafael Samudio, was ousted when he pledged an offensive "to the last soldier" against the left.

Colombian public opinion seems no less confused. Polls show that only about 10 percent of Colombians sympathize with the guerrillas and two out of three favor a tougher response by the armed forces, yet 70 percent oppose a rightist military coup and 80 percent believe that negotiations with the guerrillas offer the best hope of peace.

With the country exhausted by violence, the front line of the war has become the battle for peace, with the main leftist guerrilla groups and the government blaming each other for continuation of the conflict.

Having kidnapped a prominent conservative politician, Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, in June to force the government to initiate peace talks, the guerrillas rejected Mr. Barco's peace initiative on the ground that he was demanding their surrender. And to prove they were not defeated, they launched their biggest offensive in years.

Yet, two guerrilla groups, the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces and the April 19 Movement, continue to demand negotiations with the government and this month declared a unilateral cease-fire through Christmas as a way of supporting a competing peace plan proposed by an opposition politician.

The government has insisted that peace talks serve no purpose unless the guerrillas agree in principle to surrender their weapons when negotiations are completed.

"No longer does anyone believe in their empty words," Mr. Barco said this month. "If they want peace, let them demonstrate it with deeds and realities."

■ **5 Peasants Murdered**

The police said that a dozen armed horsemen killed five peasants in front of their relatives and burned their houses in Cordoba, a village in northern Colombia, on Thursday, Reuters reported. The agency said the killing was the ninth massacre this year in Cordoba.



A STRING OF WHITE HOUSE CHRISTMASSES — President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, pushing a button to light the national Christmas tree on the Ellipse across from the White House. At the lighting ceremony Thursday, the last for Mr. Reagan, the president gave "thanks for a free America."

AMERICAN TOPICS

'Mississippi Burning' Burns Some Critics

"Mississippi Burning" is being roundly criticized for its lack of blacks in key roles. The film, depicting the investigation into the 1964 murders of three U.S. civil rights workers, won the National Board of Review awards this past week for best film, best actor, best supporting actor and best director. It is widely expected to win several Oscars.

But Juan Williams of The Washington Post writes, "It is stunning to see a film about one of the most dramatic events in the civil rights struggle and not see a major black character."

Barbara Reynolds of USA Today said the picture reduces "real-life black heroes to pitiful bit players in their own drama."

Mike Espy, Mississippi's first black congressman since the Reconstruction era, says the film has "no blacks involved in their own determination."

Coretta Scott King, widow of the black civil rights leader Martin Luther King, says, "How long will we have to wait

before Hollywood finds the courage and the integrity to tell the stories of some of the many thousands of black men, women and children who put their lives on the line for equality?"

Quite a while, Mrs. King concludes. Coming feature films on the civil rights movement are similarly flawed, she says.

"Heart of Dixie" centers on the changes experienced by three white women at a fictitious Alabama College. "The Stick Wife" stars Jessica Lange as the wife of a Ku Klux Klan member, while "Into Selma" chronicles the experiences of a white student at a Northern college who joins the voting rights struggle in 1965."

Short Takes

The Las Vegas mansion of the pianist Liberace, falling far short of its \$2.8 million asking price, has been auctioned for \$325,000 to James H. Sedger, a retired oil executive, and Lorna Burroughs, a Phoenix homemaker. They said they planned to turn the 10,549-square-foot (975-square-meter) kitchen palace — one of the late entertainer's six widely scattered dwellings — into a memorial to Mr. Liberace. He died last year from AIDS complications. The bathroom includes a fountain and sunken tub; the master bedroom, a reproduction of the Sistine Chapel frescoes on the ceiling.

Dan Beekman, a New York Times reader, recalls in the paper's Metropolitan Diary column that when his mother took him to Best's department store at Christmastime in the 1940s, he asked to see Santa Claus. They waited in line, and finally, Mr. Beekman writes, "I ended up on his lap. He smiled at me and asked the usual question: 'And what do you want for Christmas, little boy?' According to my mother, I looked surprised and said, 'Don't you remember? I told you at Macy's.'"

Arthur Higbee

Intervenes on Gandhi

By Lindsey Gruson
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The Supreme Court asked the government on Friday to review its decision to grant a stay order to the 1984 murder of Mahatma Gandhi, which was the first of a series of stay orders granted to the government in the past few years.

The court's decision came in a case involving the government's attempt to grant a stay order to the government in the case of a man who was accused of the murder of Mahatma Gandhi.

The court's decision is seen as a significant move towards the rule of law in India, which has been plagued by political violence and human rights abuses in recent years.

South Texas Faces Influx of Aliens

By Peter Applebome
New York Times Service

BROWNSVILLE, Texas — A new immigration policy threatens to burden South Texas with thousands of additional aliens from Central America, and to overwhelm public services that cannot care for the aliens already there.

The policy, put into effect Thursday by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, would limit the ability of aliens to travel beyond the area where they enter the United States to seek political asylum.

Since most persons crossing from Mexico to settle elsewhere, the policy could result in an influx of thousands of aliens who would be forced to remain in South Texas with no means of support.

Immigration officials in the area say they have received almost 2,000 requests a week for asylum.

In recent months, the growing population of aliens has become a major political issue in South Texas. Many are living in abandoned buildings or are camping. Their presence has raised fears about public health, crime and strains on public services.

South Texas is the closest crossing point for aliens from Central America. About 5,000 are already stranded in the area, nearly all without work or shelter, officials of the immigration service said.

Since May, more than 27,000 Central Americans registered with the immigration service office in Harlingen, near the border, indicating they would apply for asylum. Most have since moved away from the area.

Under the policy, the immigration service will no longer allow aliens to travel in the United States to apply for asylum and will not grant preliminary work permits to those who apply for asylum.

The aims of the measure are to act more quickly on what the agency considers a flood of unfounded claims for asylum, and to restrict the ability of aliens to move to their ultimate destinations, often Miami or Los Angeles.

U.S.-Soviet Talks Fail to Clear Way For Unratified Nuclear-Test Treaty

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union have failed to resolve differences over how to monitor an unratified 1974 treaty that limits the size of underground nuclear explosions, according to the White House.

As a result, the Reagan administration has said it will not ask the Senate to approve the treaty.

The administration had hoped to complete the verification arrangements and seek Senate approval of the treaty before leaving office. But in recent months, administration officials have said there was virtually no chance this would be done.

One reason progress has been stalled, administration officials said, is that Moscow has continued to resist a U.S. demand for extensive on-site measurements at the nuclear testing site in the Soviet Union. In addition, U.S. and Soviet experts devoted much of their efforts at the negotiations in Geneva to other technical matters regarding nuclear testing.

The United States has said each side should have the right to conduct on-site measurements of all blasts greater than 50 kilotons. This would be done using a technique called Correx, in which a cable is placed in a hole near the blast site.

But the Soviets have argued that only a limited number of on-site measurements should be taken. Under their approach, the on-site measurements would be conducted as a way of assuring the accuracy of seismic measurements of the tests, which are obtained far from the explosion area.

While important differences remain on how to monitor the 1974 treaty, the two sides are said to be close to completing a verification protocol for the treaty on the use of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

Both nations agreed last year to conduct negotiations on new verification measures for these treaties. But administration officials said the two sides still had major differences over how to monitor the 1974 treaty.

The third round of U.S.-Soviet talks on verification measures ended Thursday, and further negotiations are not planned until the Bush administration takes office.

California Is Hit By Earthquake, Wind and Snow

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — A moderate earthquake struck Southern California a day after snow and sleet blanketed the region, while hurricane-force winds pounded Northern California and cutting power to hundreds of thousands.

There were no immediate reports of serious damage or injuries in the earthquake late Thursday, which was felt from Los Angeles to Palm Springs, 110 miles (162 kilometers) to the east.

The winds in the northern part of the state were registered at up to 102 mph (165 kph). They fanned fires, uprooted trees and overturned trucks before dying down Thursday night.

In Southern California, two people were killed Thursday as dozens of cars crashed in 10 accidents along Interstate 15 in the Cajon Pass, 55 miles east of Los Angeles, a Highway Patrol spokesman said. Up to 7 inches (18 centimeters) of snow closed southbound lanes of Interstate 5 over Tejon Pass north of Los Angeles, California's main north-south route.

Burmese Leader Puts Off Elections

By Nick B. Williams Jr.
Los Angeles Times Service

BANGKOK — General Saw Maung, the military leader who promised free and fair elections in Burma after his soldiers had crushed a violent popular rebellion in September, now says, "We've got to wait awhile."

Addressing reporters who accompanied Chavattai Yongchayun, the supreme military commander of Thailand, on a one-day trip to Rangoon this week, General Saw Maung, president of a military junta, said, "We will definitely hold this multiparty democratic election; there's no question about it."

But he set no date, saying that his government must first impose order on the populace, restore transport and communications disrupted by the rebellion, and improve living conditions.

Pressed for a date by Thai reporters, General Saw Maung snapped, "This is an internal affair. Why should you be interested?"

Political opponents of the regime failed to find unity when the government was reeling in the face of massive demonstrations in July and August. They remain unable to form a solid front.

The strongest coalition of the summer split last month, U Aung Gyi, a former general who helped trigger the rebellion when his dissenting letters were made public, walked out of the National League for Democracy. He accused his opposition colleague, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, of sheltering communists.

His defection diminished the voice of the league, one of more than 150 political parties that have registered under government election laws. General Saw Maung said the parties were "not ready yet."

Many of the new parties, diplomats say, are merely small groups that are interested in political discussions and feel a need for party cover to escape government harassment. A quarter-century of repres-

Judge Returns Woman to Jail in Child-Rights Case

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Superior Court judge has rejected a request to release a doctor who has spent nearly 16 months in jail and ordered that she remain imprisoned until she discloses the whereabouts of her child. "The coercion has only just begun," the judge said.

Dr. Elizabeth Morgan, a 41-year-old plastic surgeon, was jailed in August 1987 for defying the judge's order to send her daughter, Hilary, then 3, on a two-week, supervised visit with the child's father, Dr. Eric A. Foretich.

The judge, Herbert B. Dixon Jr., said Thursday that "it could be a month, it could be a year, it could be more than that," before he was convinced that there was "no realistic possibility" of Dr. Morgan relenting.

Dr. Morgan has accused Dr. Foretich, her former husband, of sexually abusing their daughter, and she testified this week that she had sent the child into hiding. Hilary has not been seen in public since just before Dr. Morgan's incarceration, and Dr. Morgan's whereabouts disappeared from public view about the same time. Dr. Foretich, who denies the accusation of sexual abuse, has said in interviews that Dr. Morgan is insane.

Dubcek Assailed by Paper

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — Alexander Dubcek, the former Communist Party leader, was attacked Friday by the party daily Rude Pravo for "weakening socialism" during the short-lived period of freedoms in 1968.

Cambodia Sees Chinese Shift on Pullout

New York Times Service

PHNOM PENH — Hun Sen, prime minister of the Vietnamese-backed government in Cambodia, said Friday that the position of China on a diplomatic settlement of the Cambodian issue was coming closer to his own.

"The Chinese now say that if there is a fixed timetable for Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia, they will cease military aid to the opposition," Mr. Hun Sen said.

He was speaking to journalists invited by the Vietnamese to view the withdrawal of what Hanoi says will be 18,000 troops, made up of elements of six divisions.

The Vietnamese say that this movement will complete the withdrawal of the 50,000 troops that they promised to repatriate this year. They say that by Christmas, the 10th anniversary of their invasion of Cambodia and overthrow of Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge, only 50,000 of their troops will remain, down from a high of 200,000. Western sources say 85,000 will remain.

Mr. Hun Sen said that the main issue now was to prevent Mr. Pol Pot, whom he said remained in full control of the Khmer Rouge, from having power. In a new Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge would be welcome to play a political role but not a military one, he added.

He said that the troop withdrawal must be linked "to the cessation of the Pol Pot regime, the cessation of outside aid to the military opposition and the cessation of outside interference in our affairs."

The Chinese, who have supplied the Khmer Rouge, were coming closer to that position, he said, and would probably be content with a fixed timetable for Vietnamese withdrawal by the end of 1989.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Talking to the PLO

A Breakthrough

The bewildering Middle East diplomatic gyrations have now brought a stunning breakthrough — direct contacts between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the United States.

The essence of Mr. Arafat's peace plan is to go back to 1947, when the United Nations voted to partition Palestine and create a Jewish and an Arab state.

Israelis shocked reaction to the U.S. step should come as no surprise. Israel cannot be expected to forget the last 40 years.

What exactly did Mr. Arafat say to bring so favorable a U.S. response? How should the United States capitalize on the opening?

The difference between the Arafat statements on recognizing Israel was more of context than detail. On both days he said he would recognize Israel if it recognized a Palestinian state.

Some Questions

Winding down, the Reagan administration has scored an unexpected diplomatic coup by drawing the PLO into formal acceptance of the state of Israel.

It needs to be recalled that the conditions the United States set for recognizing the PLO in 1975 were not frivolous. They had, and they soon achieved, the vital strategic purpose of drawing a wary Israel into an accommodation with Egypt.

Those who have been urging Washington to reach out to the PLO always insisted this was the sure way to tame it. Now this proposition can be tested.

The 1975 conditions were drafted at a time when Israel had a government prepared to exchange territory for peace, if there were a negotiating partner. Now there

In this context, he affirmed the right of all parties in conflict to live in peace and security as called for by UN Resolutions 242 and 338, "including the state of Palestine, Israel and other neighbors."

On terrorism, Mr. Arafat moved from "condemn" to "renounce." He did not repeat his usual distinction between terrorism and acts committed justifiably to gain national independence.

Correctly, the Reagan administration wants to focus on bringing about direct talks between Israel and the PLO. That will require time for — among other things — the Bush administration and a new Israeli government to take office.

Even from the historic launch pad of the last few days, pursuing the trail ahead will take skill and wisdom. Hard judgments lie ahead, notably on whether to press for a comprehensive peace or to settle first for smaller steps, to replace hatred with trust.

The difference between the Arafat statements on recognizing Israel was more of context than detail. On both days he said he would recognize Israel if it recognized a Palestinian state.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Stone Throwers Got Them All to Move

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Yasser Arafat has finally spoken the words demanded of him by Washington, and Washington now talks to Yasser Arafat. One might call it a triumph of Swedish diplomacy.

Forty years of war and near-war have created an investment in conflict on both sides, arising from the divisions within each camp.

These questions are further from answer today than they were in 1948, when Israel was founded.

essential and unresolved issues about the nature, quality and destiny of Israel: Is Israel a religious state or a secular one? A prophesied and providential nation or a mere political entity?

And in the Mideast, that's better than standing still.

The pressures imposed on Israel for 40 years have intensified and radicalized the national debate.

The debate is embittered by Israel's dependence upon the United States. Because of it, Palestinians believe extravagantly in the power of the United States to make Israel do whatever Washington wants.

The United States cannot make Israel make peace with the Palestinians. Possibly it can force Israel to bargain, perhaps even to settle; but such a settlement has to find ratification inside Israel.

Can the PLO guarantee its part of a settlement? It is because the forces of contradiction inside both camps are so strong that the status quo has been the more attractive option for both parties for years.

Unsatisfactory as the status quo is, it has been easier for Israelis to live with a low level of internal violence than to confront the nation's essential divisions. It has been easier for Palestinians to live with deaths and dreams than to compromise.

The Palestinian uprising, unimagined by Israelis and uncontrolled by the PLO, took events out of the hands of all. It compelled Mr. Arafat to say publicly that his organization recognizes Israel and renounces terrorism.

The stone throwers have taken charge. Israel, the United States and the PLO have been compelled, reluctantly, to react. None can feel confident about where each is being forced to go.

International Herald Tribune Los Angeles Times Syndicate

They Thank Those on the Third Side

By A. M. Rosenthal

IT was a little embarrassing to watch Yasser Arafat, the leader of the PLO, being greeted in New York with such boisterous enthusiasm.

The reason probably was that I had been spending almost all my time in the Soviet Union talking to and thinking about a group of Soviet citizens who were stone throwers themselves.

The released men are glad Mr. Gorbachev decided to let them go. They are glad, not grateful. For them, getting out of prison does not mean that the struggle for liberty in the Soviet Union is over.

It took Mr. Gorbachev more than three years in power to concede to the world that the Soviet Union held political prisoners. For the men he released, that was three more years of hard imprisonment for crimes of their making.

These men do have a sense of freedom to speak that was only a dream a few years ago. And they consider Mr. Gorbachev the best leader the Soviet system has produced, or is likely to.

They want Mr. Gorbachev to do more. They want the system which has been in power for 70 years to be replaced by a new one.

The danger is that the voices of caution in the West will be drowned in an ocean of optimism. But remember: If indeed we in the West are forcing change in the Soviet Union today, it is because we have enjoyed unprecedented peace and prosperity since 1945.

So while supporting Mr. Gorbachev's reforms, let us ask, and wait, for more — for Soviet forces to be brought down to NATO's current levels, or below.

There are among them those who believe that as long as their country remains essentially the one-party dictatorship Mr. Gorbachev has in mind, no laws will guarantee freedom.

They see only one solution — not the brilliant Gorbachev patch-up job, but the end to the entire Communist political and economic system.

Essentially the argument that divides the people who have paid with their minds is whether to be content with more reforms or push ahead for the chance to start all over.

But one conviction unites them: that Western attention and pressure helped get them out of prison. They believe the Gorbachev government will respond to more such ethical involvement.

There are still cells where men and women are locked in, by bars, laws or power. Heave me, you of the third side, it all depends on you, and you are capable of achieving much more than you may think.

The New York Times

The Danger Of Drowning In Optimism

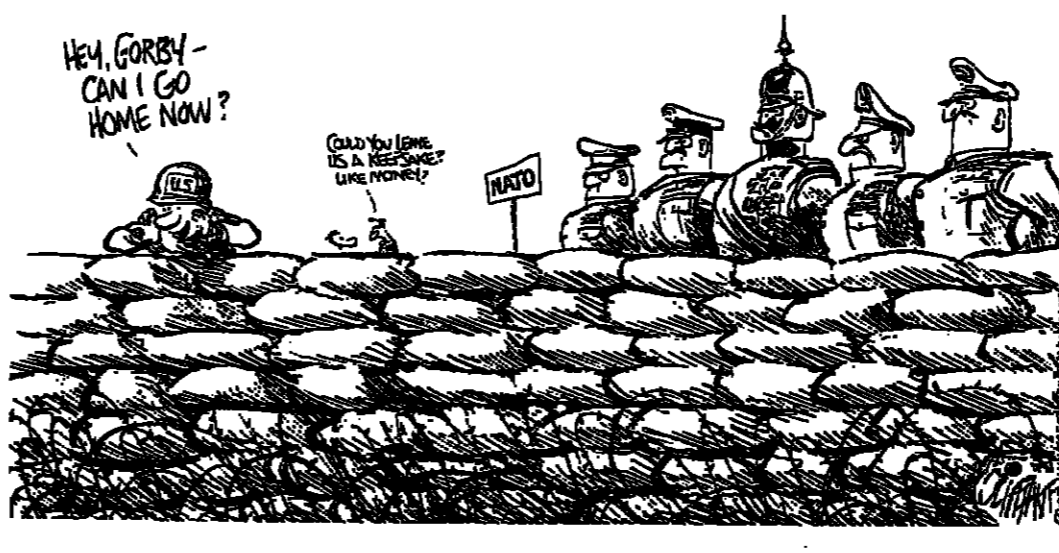
By Pierre Lellouche

PARIS — The one thing Mikhail Gorbachev did not foresee when he delivered his UN disarmament speech in New York was that fate would strike in Armenia.

But disarmament negotiations, like the Vatican, can survive almost anything... even wars. Surely the Kremlin's sophisticated "public diplomacy" on disarmament will be back on track long before the reconstruction of Armenia even begins.

NATO planners would have been hard pressed to imagine a worse scenario than for Mr. Gorbachev to make a spectacular offer of unilateral Soviet force reductions just as conventional arms talks are about to open in Geneva.

It remains to be seen which tanks will go, (the modern T-80s or older models), whether they will be moved or scrapped, whether logistic depots



In terms of equipment, the reductions amount to about one-fourth of tanks, one-sixth of artillery pieces, and one-tenth of the airplanes now deployed in the region from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Where the plan is more interesting is in the front-line area, particularly in Soviet forces deployed in East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

All this will have a tremendous influence on front-line Western countries, particularly West Germany. Some people (notably Social Democrats in West Germany) already argue that the West should reciprocate by announcing a unilateral freeze on the modernization of short-range nuclear weapons.

will be left behind to allow rapid reinforcement, and who is to verify all this. These are no small matters. Yet the change is significant, as is its unilateral nature.

So while supporting Mr. Gorbachev's reforms, let us ask, and wait, for more — for Soviet forces to be brought down to NATO's current levels, or below.

The writer, deputy director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Russia Is Changing, but the West Can't Count on It

By Helmut Schmidt

HAMBURG — The success of economic perestroika is not only in the interest of Mikhail Gorbachev and, as he perceives it — and I would think he is right — in the interest of all Soviet citizens.

But do not let us forget that there may be a 50 percent probability that Mr. Gorbachev falls by 1995 and will be replaced like Malenkov or like Khrushchev by a new leadership might then be less able to improve the people's economic lot and might seek to compensate for the domestic failure in other fields — which might well bring a lapse back into expansionist grand strategy.

From such possibilities I draw two conclusions: First, we in the West must use the conciliatory mood of years, until the mid-1990s, to negotiate and, if possible, agree with the Soviets on additional arms control

treaties, arms reduction accords, confidence-building measures, inspection and so on. Because after the mid-1990s the chances may wither away. The present situation might be called a window of opportunity — it will not last forever.

Many things cannot be undone that have been done in the Soviet Union by Mr. Gorbachev. But his leadership can be undone if perestroika does not produce a success that at least partially meets the expectations Mr. Gorbachev has created.

Secondly, we ourselves must not undertake unilateral reductions. We must not let the balance of forces slip to our disadvantage, because we do not know how long Mr. Gorbachev will last and whether or not we will afterward again see an aggressive or expansionist Soviet Union — later in the 1990s, or in the early years of the next century. We cannot base our security on wishful thinking.

We in the West should also closely observe the Soviet operations in other areas that concern Europe, for instance in Central America and the Caribbean. In Western Africa, you have seen the recent developments in Angola, Namibia and so on. In Eastern Africa, think of the conflict within the Sudan or think of Ethiopia.

Think of the tinderbox in the Near East and the Middle East — I need not go into any detail — think of Afghanistan, think of Cambodia.

We should closely observe Soviet behavior in these fields. Right now the Soviet Union seems to be in a much more conciliatory mood than before. It would be absurd to deny this fact. And once they really let the Cubans, for instance, pull out of Angola, it would be rather difficult for them to direct them into Cambodia, just to mention one example.

It would be absurd to deny that a lot is changing in the global behavior of the Soviet Union. But most important is the fact that these changes do particularly take place in the relation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

Send Liberia a Message

American credibility is not usually enhanced by retreats. Yet Washington's reluctant decision to withdraw a team of financial advisers from Liberia a year early could send a strong signal to others who would shamelessly abuse American aid.

General Samuel Doe's government has thwarted the advisers' efforts to combat wide corruption. For them to stay would only countenance more of it. But the best way to get the message across would be for the new administration and Congress to further cut back American aid.

Freed American slaves founded Liberia in 1847; their descendants long ran it. America remains Liberia's largest foreign investor and trading partner. The Voice of America is a transmitter in the country, and U.S. military planes use its international airport.

General Doe's bloody 1980 coup displaced the American-descended ruling clique. But under President Reagan, who once introduced the general as "Chairman

Moe," the relationship grew even warmer. Foreign aid was dramatically increased. During the Reagan years, nearly \$500 million flowed from Washington to Monrovia, making Liberia the largest per capita U.S. aid recipient in sub-Saharan Africa.

But very little of that aid ever reached the population. Well-connected government employees have wallowed in luxury and built foreign bank accounts. After a fraudulent election and an attempted coup in 1985, Congress put the brakes on U.S. aid. Payment arrears have jeopardized further help from the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. Last year, an embarrassed Reagan administration sent in the financial experts. They worked hard but were ignored.

Those in the Doe group seem interested only in helping themselves at Liberia's expense. There is no finer place to start cutting the American budget deficit than by cutting them off at the pockets.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Unbearable Pressures

What does the future hold in the Middle East? A confrontation between the PLO and the state of Israel — with the United States squarely in the middle.

At issue are the PLO objectives stated in Algiers and Israel's survival as a sovereign state. The West Bank may be negotiable. A Palestinian state with its capital in Jerusalem is not negotiable to virtually any Israeli.

There is nothing that a conversation between the American ambassador to Tunisia and the PLO representatives can do to resolve this conflict.

It is hard to understand why Ronald Reagan, George Shultz, George Bush and James Baker decided to insert the United

States into the middle of so difficult a conflict. Presumably, they found the pressure to negotiate difficult to bear. Wait until they feel the pressure to concede.

Accepting Yasser Arafat's word is not easy. But giving the PLO leader the benefit of the doubt, if not actually trusting him, is something which the leaders of Israel will have to do if they are not going to pass up what appears to be their best chance for peace. By acknowledging Israel, Mr. Arafat is taking a calculated risk. It is not easy for any PLO leader to turn to his people — many of whom grew up in refugee camps and were taught to believe that Palestine could only come about through the liquidation of Israel — and propose peace with Tel Aviv.

— THE STRAITS TIMES (Singapore)

Success Has the Spaniards Worrying

By Victor de la Serna

MADRID — Why does an increasingly prosperous country with a bright future shut itself down with an enormous strike? Spain did just that Wednesday in a protest over some of the policies that fostered that prosperity.

There is no single answer. There is fear of that bright future. There are the unions that called the strike — their dwindling influence might drop even further. There is popular irritation with the sluggish response of public services, from the mail to the roads, to the demands of fast growth. There is the inability of the aloof Socialist government to defend convincingly its policies of relative austerity — though only relative, for real buying power has increased a solid 5 percent since the beginning of last year.

And, deep down, there is the unfamiliarity and uneasiness of Roman Catholic Spain with a pattern of all-out capitalist development.

As a result of the strike, pressure has increased for Spain to embark on the kind of expansionary economic policy that raised havoc in France during the Pierre Mauroy experiment of 1981-82. If the government caves in, it will be a catastrophe. If wage moderation is dropped and public spending rises spectacularly, inflation will go through the roof and investment grind to a halt, while Spanish com-

petitiveness in Europe will suffer. Spain will be back where it started, on the verge of Third World status.

The government will have to show great poise after the strike if it is to keep, essentially, on its previous course. To begin with, it will have to resume an interrupted dialogue with those social forces, including the unions, that it has neglected. Social consensus was at the core of the successful transition to democracy.

There is not nearly as much open backing for the unions' demands for dramatic increases in social spending as the strike would lead one to believe, and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez should know this. General anxiety, fear of picket violence, and the lack of public transportation kept many citizens home.

But the unions know they have passive acquiescence on their side. Spain is not a hard-working country, and an extra holiday — added to the most extensive calendar of official holidays in Europe — is welcome. Indeed, the business-led recovery favored by the government is based on values that are largely foreign to Spain's Catholic tradition. The new values are those of the "Protestant" work ethic, profit, self-improvement. Their absence was a vital part of

the four centuries it remained virtually out of Europe.

The rise of "individualism" has been deplored by a group of intellectuals who backed the strike. Catholic organizations such as Caritas joined the Communists in their support. Such an alliance is based on what are referred to as community values, opposed to the selfish greed these people see developing in Spain.

Behind this is the political problem of the unions' declining role. Their role could diminish further if 800,000 largely nonunionized youths were to join the work force with temporary contracts, as would happen if a government work scheme were enacted. The scheme, involving tax incentives, was one pretext for the strike. Yet it would help correct a principal flaw in Spain's recent development pattern: persistent unemployment.

There will be great danger to Spain's emergence as a full-fledged West European nation if popular emotions and misconceptions, and the unions' self-interest, are allowed to prevail. The greatest responsibility will fall on a government that has failed to communicate with society and to seek a broad national consensus behind policies that, while harsh at first sight, are sorely needed.

International Herald Tribune

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Scandal in Berlin

BERLIN — Ludwig Boerne, the poet Heinrich Heine's pet enemy, said once that sausages were a food for the gods, because only the gods knew what was in them. The same holds good for most of the bits of diplomatic scandal that float through this most tiresome of modern capitals.

Who starts such a rumour? One knows. The latest bit of official scandal concerns Sir Robert Morier, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who is charged with having conveyed, in 1870, information to the French Generals concerning the movements of the German armies.

1913: No Grand Opera

NEW YORK — Justice Pendleton today [Dec. 16] signed an order in the injunction suit of the Metropolitan Opera Company against Mr. Oscar Hammerstein II.

The Metropolitan Opera Company was formed in 1910, when the Metropolitan Opera in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia or Japan for ten years.

1938: Japan's Expenses

TOKYO — A "breathing spell" of several months in the Sino-Japanese war, with the possibility of a Cabinet shake-up, may result from Japan's serious internal and external situation, according to opinion expressed in Tokyo today [Dec. 16]. Japan's principal internal difficulties are financial, and although foreign observers believe the nation can hold out through 1939 without a collapse, Japan's expenses have reached the ceiling and can no longer stand any unforced budgetary boosts.

U.S. Trident-2 Missile Tested

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — A Trident-2 intercontinental missile with a dummy warhead was launched Friday at a target in the Atlantic Ocean in the 13th successful test of the weapon.

PALME: Sweden

(Continued from page 1) cution would ask the court for an extension beyond the Dec. 30 deadline set by the court.

In theory, the deadline for charging a suspect can be extended indefinitely, but a court rarely grants such an extension. If Mr. Palmestrom is charged, the court accepts those charges, a formal trial will begin. Sweden does not have jury trials as such. Instead, serious criminal charges like murder are presented

Polisario Front Delivers Bodies to U.S. Embassy

ALGIERS — The bodies of five U.S. crewmen who died when the Polisario Front guerrillas Dec. 8 captured the U.S. Embassy in Mauritania, the front said Friday. The Polisario front said that the plane, flying into the desert, was shot down by a missile owned by the Western Sahara in a "tragic error." A second U.S. plane was also struck by a missile, but landed safely.

From 'Con'

By Edward Cody GENEVA — The statement by Yasser Arafat that finally opened the way for a U.S.-Palestinian dialogue was viewed in a day of relentless word-juggling by Swedish diplomats on the telephone and a limitless machine with Washington in and out of meetings with Mr. Arafat and his main aides.

Foreign Minister Sten Andersson, who was in charge of the Swedish mediation, said he and his assistants were still uncertain as to what Mr. Arafat's words meant. Mr. Arafat stepped to the podium for a news conference, but the words news conference, that the words of the PLO leader planned to use would at last satisfy Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the State Department doubters on his State Department staff.

About 20 minutes into Mr. Arafat's performance — just after he had read the carefully drafted statement in English — a U.S. diplomat in Geneva translated a remark in the PLO leader's words coming of the White House, to officials at the State Department, according to a U.S. official.

Soon afterward Mr. Andersson said that he had received word that Mr. Arafat's formulation of the statement was acceptable and that the Reagan administration was ready to gain momentum by entering into direct negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization and its leader.

Mr. Andersson, who has been working toward that moment for

IRA Kills U.K. Soldier And Warns On Families

BELFAST — The Irish Republican Army killed a part-time British soldier on Friday and gave British Army personnel seven days to evacuate their families from Northern Ireland or face attacks on civilians.

The IRA issued its stark pre-Christmas warning after killing an off-duty soldier in the lab of his coal truck and attempting to bomb British Army family quarters.

The IRA is from today giving seven days to the British Army to evacuate their families from the north of Ireland, its statement said. "After that the responsibility for casualties rests solely with them."

The IRA's killing of a member of the regiment this year, including an off-duty soldier who was dragged from a Belfast shoe shop and shot to death in front of his wife and 2-year-old daughter.

Other targets have been contractors who maintain British installations. IRA guerrillas have killed workers and even launched a mortar attack on one building company.

British security chiefs have been bracing for a full-scale pre-Christmas IRA blitz. The group caused chaos with bomb alerts in central Belfast last week and has carried out three attacks on British Army family quarters in the past month.

One occurred on the outskirts of Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second-largest city, and another in Lisburn, headquarters of Britain's 10,000-strong regular army. Six persons were injured in those attacks.

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From 'Condemn' to 'Renounce': Arafat's Linguistic Journey to U.S. Acceptance

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

GENEVA — The statement by Yasser Arafat that finally opened the way for a U.S.-Palestinian dialogue was devised in a day of relentless word-juggling by Swedish diplomats on the telephone and in facsimile messages with Washington and in nonstop meetings with Mr. Arafat and his main aides.

Foreign Minister Sten Andersson, who was in charge of the Swedish mediation, said he and his assistants were still uncertain at 8:30 Wednesday night, when Mr. Arafat stepped to the podium for a news conference, that the words were new leader planned to use would lead to last Saturday Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the doubters on his State Department staff.

About 20 minutes into Mr. Arafat's performance — just after he had read the carefully drafted statement in English — a U.S. diplomat in Geneva transmitted a recording of the PLO leader's words to officials at the White House, according to a U.S. official.

Soon afterward, Mr. Andersson and his team received word that this time, Mr. Arafat's formulation was acceptable and that the Reagan administration was ready to enter into direct negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization and its leader.

Mr. Andersson, who had been working toward that moment for

months, said he had expected it to come the preceding evening, when Mr. Arafat made an 80-minute address to the United Nations General Assembly in Geneva. The Swedish Foreign Ministry had communicated to Washington the main points of what Mr. Arafat intended to say, and it had been told that those words would suffice for a change in U.S. policy on the PLO, the foreign minister said in an interview.

But Mr. Arafat's speech, delivered in Arabic, enunciated the points in a scattered manner and without using the agreed-upon language, Mr. Andersson said.

"When we analyzed the text, we found everything the American administration wanted was in the text, but he had split it up and he had not used the same words," Mr. Andersson said. "If the United States and Sweden make an agreement, it is very important to follow every word, but that is not the Arab way, and that is what caused the troubles."

As a result, the State Department immediately rejected Mr. Arafat's speech as insufficient. PLO officials raged and the long-nurtured agreement appeared suddenly to have fallen through.

That disappointment was the beginning of a frantic 24 hours for Mr. Andersson and for Anders Bjurner and Mathias Mossberg, two aides assigned to work full time on promoting U.S.-PLO contacts. They operated on the premise that



'If the United States and Sweden make an agreement, it is very important to follow every word, but that is not the Arab way, and that is what caused the troubles.'

Sten Andersson, Swedish foreign minister

Mr. Arafat was making a good-faith effort to meet U.S. demands, but they realized that more clarification was necessary to overcome mistrust in Washington, Mr. Andersson said.

Mr. Bjurner said of the negotiations, "We traveled between despair and hope all through the day."

Mr. Andersson said the question quickly became whether it was possible to save the agreement by having Mr. Arafat make his declarations again, this time in language and formulas that would satisfy Washington. The Egyptian foreign

minister, Esmat Abdel Meguid, working with Mr. Andersson, said he met with Mr. Arafat at 2 A.M. Wednesday and again later in the morning to persuade the Palestinian leader to try again.

Arab sources said Mr. Arafat resisted at first, expressing fear that he was being humiliated. According to people involved in the exchanges, Mr. Arafat also was concerned about hard-line colleagues in the PLO leadership who had threatened to disown a concession they judged excessive.

At first, a simple statement from Mr. Arafat was envisaged, incorpo-

rating the language required by Mr. Shultz, Mr. Bjurner said. Then someone suggested a joint statement that could be issued simultaneously in Geneva and Washington. Finally, the previously scheduled news conference was agreed on as an acceptable forum. Washington said it would make a new decision based on Mr. Arafat's words to reporters.

The news conference, originally set for 10 A.M., was put back to 7:30 P.M. for more negotiations. The 7:30 deadline was put back to 8 P.M. as contacts continued. Then it was postponed one more time, until 8:30, while Mr. Arafat and his aides continued to consult with Mr. Andersson and his team on which words had to be pronounced.

During the negotiations, Mr. Bjurner said, a telephone line was kept open to Washington for frequent references back to the State Department. Proposed language went back and forth on telephone facsimile machines, according to Mr. Andersson.

"It was like a tango, one step forward, two back," Mr. Bjurner said.

The Swedish foreign minister met twice with Mr. Arafat during the day for crucial decisions. Mr. Bjurner said he and Mr. Mossberg met throughout the day with top Arafat aides, including Bassam Abu Sharif, a spokesman and adviser; Abed Abdel Rahman, the senior PLO spokesman; Mahmoud Darwish, a prominent Palestinian poet, and Eugene Makhlouf, the

PLO representative in Stockholm. Mr. Andersson, meanwhile, left the bargaining to make what turned out to be an important speech before the General Assembly. Mr. Andersson's address, ostensibly Sweden's regular speech on the Palestinian question, also contained a clear statement that, in Sweden's view, Mr. Arafat had met all Washington's requirements for dialogue in his speech.

"This can, in our view, not be misunderstood, not even by the most suspicious," he declared, in an obvious allusion to the State Department.

Mr. Andersson said that, as he understood the words, Mr. Arafat's speech had made it clear that the PLO is prepared to negotiate with Israel within the framework of an international conference a comprehensive peace settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of UN Resolutions 242 and 338; the PLO understands and respects the right of Israel to exist in peace within secure and recognized borders; and the PLO condemns terrorism in all its forms, including state terrorism.

These were the main points required by Washington, Mr. Andersson said.

Negotiations were still going on, meanwhile, to get the acceptable language into Mr. Arafat's new statement. After repeated consultations with Washington, Mr. Andersson's team finally proposed language that it hoped would be accepted by the United States and

incorporated by Mr. Arafat into his press conference declarations.

Mr. Arafat covered the necessary points in his carefully read preliminary statement. Mr. Andersson said, and followed up in responses to questions by endorsing what Mr. Andersson had said in his General Assembly speech and declaring that it accurately reflected the PLO position. That, Mr. Abdel Meguid said, was an important gesture in persuading Washington to go ahead with its announcement accepting a dialogue.

Mr. Arafat's precise statement, drafted in English by PLO officials on the basis of the Swedish suggestions, was handed to Mr. Arafat on several pieces of paper. Part of it was hand written at the last minute by Mr. Makhlouf, the PLO representative in Stockholm, and part was typed out ahead of time.

Mr. Arafat's aides were by then so attuned to the word game that one was heard saying out loud to himself "renounce, renounce" as Mr. Arafat began reading the statement on terrorism, in which he replaced the word "condemn" with the word "renounce."

Mr. Andersson said the shift of verbs and expansion of the terrorism statement to make it more inclusive was an example of the changes that helped persuade Washington.

In his speech, Mr. Arafat said, "I condemn terrorism in all its forms." In the news conference, he said, "I repeat for the record that we totally and absolutely renounce

all forms of terrorism, including individual, group and state terrorism."

Other shifts appeared similarly slight. On recognition of Israel's right to exist, for example, the word "right" was associated more closely with the name "Israel."

Mr. Arafat said in his UN speech, in the English-language version supplied by the PLO: "The PLO will seek a comprehensive settlement in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the state of Palestine, Israel and other neighbors, within the framework of the international conference for peace in the Middle East on the basis of Resolutions 242 and 338 and so as to guarantee equality and the balance of interests, especially our people's rights in freedom, national independence, and respect the right to exist in peace and security for all."

In his news conference, Mr. Arafat said the PLO would seek a peace solution that guarantees "the right of all parties to the Middle East to exist in peace and security and, as I mentioned, including Palestine, Israel and all the other neighbors."

Mr. Andersson, explaining the shifts in phrasing, said it was difficult to determine their weight because the Reagan administration at the same time was under pressure from some Arab and European allies to soften its position. He declined to speculate what actually made the difference, adding: "I have my guesses."

IRA Kills U.K. Soldier And Warns On Families

By Edward Cody

BELFAST — The Irish Republican Army killed a part-time British soldier on Friday and gave British Army personnel seven days to evacuate their families from Northern Ireland or face attacks on civilians.

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"The IRA is from today giving seven days to the British Army to evacuate their families from the north of Ireland," its statement said. "After that, the responsibility for casualties rests solely with them."

The 6,500-strong Ulster Defense Regiment, responsible for 85 percent of the British Army's patrolling duties in Northern Ireland, is a favorite target for the IRA because its locally recruited soldiers return to their homes after patrols.

The IRA has killed 12 men in the regiment this year, including an off-duty soldier who was dragged from a Belfast shoe shop and shot to death in front of his wife and 2-year-old daughter.

Other targets have been contractors who maintain British installations. IRA guerrillas have killed workers and even launched a mortar attack on one building company.

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A policeman arresting an Israeli on Friday during a demonstration in Jerusalem by Israeli women protesting the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. At least 10 rioters were detained.

PLO: U.S. Holds Meeting in Tunisia With Arafat Team

(Continued from page 1)

ians and several Israelis have been killed, would continue as long as Israel's occupation continued in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In addition, "We will continue our efforts in the political field in order to achieve the goals of the intifada: independence, the solution of the refugee problem and the Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital."

Mr. Rabbo also stressed that the

PLO and its supporters in the United Nations were seeking American political support to convene an international peace conference under UN auspices in which the PLO would negotiate on behalf of the 1.7 million Palestinians living under occupation.

The UN General Assembly, concluding this week's session on the Palestine question, called for preparations to begin for such a conference, as did the Soviet Union in a separate statement in Geneva by Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir F. Petrovsky.

Mr. Rabbo, who was accompanied by Abdullah Hourani, a PLO Executive Committee member, said he effectively was speaking as the representative of a provisional government for the Palestinian state declared by the PLO's parliament-in-exile Nov. 15 in Algiers.

"We are, according to the resolution of our Palestine National Council, assuming the role of the provisional government of the state of Palestine," he said of the Executive Committee.

During the meeting with the American ambassador, Mr. Rabbo said, "The PLO had reaffirmed that we hope that this dialogue will enable us to get closer to the holding of the international conference for peace in the Middle East."

He said he hoped the dialogue would continue. "We think it will continue," he said, "because there is no other way except dialogue and negotiations in order to solve the complicated problems of our world today."

Mr. Rabbo and Mr. Hourani were accompanied by Hakam Balawi, the PLO representative in Tunis, and Abdellatif Abu Hajleh, the director-general of the PLO's Political Department. Mr. Balawi was accompanied by his political officer, Edmund Hull.

Osama Baz, a senior aide to President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, said Friday, "It is not acceptable any more that one or two states, who fall out of the collective Arab decision, insist on a certain stand."

But Egyptian officials have challenged Mr. Assad's power to block Arab decisions.

At the same time, they said, Mr. Assad cannot simply abandon his hard-line position, which has long been reinforced by his power of veto over collective Arab decisions.

Some Arab diplomats have suggested that Damascus might take a softer line regarding the return of Egypt to the Arab League.

They said that it might offer to withdraw a veto in return for Egyptian pressure on Iraq — a foe of Damascus and ally of Cairo — to withdraw support for anti-Syrian Christian forces in Lebanon.

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Israelis Kill 4 West Bank Palestinians

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Four Palestinians were shot and killed by Israeli troops in the West Bank city of Nablus on Friday in rioting that erupted during the funeral of a man who had died of gunshot wounds.

The death toll was the highest since April and one of the highest since the uprising began just over a year ago.

The shootings occurred on the day the United States opened talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization, an event that many Palestinians had suggested might bring calm to the occupied territories.

At least 40 other Palestinians were injured, two of them critically, when the army opened fire on stone-throwing demonstrators who gathered for the funeral of Ashraf Haj Daoud, 16, who died in a Jerusalem hospital Friday morning. He was shot during demonstrations on Nov. 25.

The army confirmed the shootings, saying the Palestinians had begun pelting soldiers with rocks. Troops opened fire with plastic

bullets. Later, soldiers placed Nablus under a curfew, confining all residents to their homes.

The deaths Friday brought to at least 293 the number of Palestinians killed by Israelis since the uprising began. Nine Israeli civilians and three soldiers have been killed.

A diverse array of Palestinians had predicted that the territories would remain less violent, at least for a while, as a show of support for Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, who promised that his organization would renounce terrorism.

Many Israelis said they were skeptical of the Palestinian prediction. But American officials have told Mr. Arafat accountable for every rock or firebomb thrown in the West Bank and Gaza.

On Thursday, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres suggested that the United States was naive to expect that the PLO had actually renounced terrorism.

"While other countries are expressing their views out of sincere hope," he said, "we express our views from bitter experience."

On Friday, Mr. Peres wrote a letter to Secretary of State George P. Shultz that said: "I remain convinced that the American decision was, at best, premature."

And in an interview Friday, Mr. Peres said he believed the United States would soon learn that Mr. Arafat's promise would not stop violence in the occupied territories or guerrilla attacks from other countries.

Still, Mr. Peres said, he would be willing to talk to "any Palestinian" who had truly given up terrorism and accepted Israel, presumably including Mr. Arafat.

While Mr. Peres said he objected to the U.S. talks with the PLO, he also said, "We can't just stand up to the rest of the world and not come up with a reasonable alternative."

He proposed elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip so that Palestinians could pick representatives with whom Israel could negotiate.

Once representatives are chosen, he said, "we shall sit down and talk sense."

In an interview on Thursday,

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir was cool to the suggestion of elections in the territories, although he did not reject the idea outright.

At first glance, it might seem as if Mr. Peres will have a difficult time promoting his proposal because in the next government he has decided he will be the finance minister. But, with no exception, he said he intended to continue promoting foreign policy initiatives.

"One hundred percent," he said. "I'm not going to resign. I'm not going to abandon my responsibility as leader of the Labor Party."

In the coalition agreement under negotiation now, both Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir said, ministers from either Labor or Likud would be free to pursue whatever peace proposals interested them, without consulting the other party.

"Anyone has the right to propose any initiative for peace," Mr. Peres said. Only when the proposal grows firm would it have to be submitted to the cabinet, half of whose ministers would be from Labor and half from Likud, giving both parties veto power over the other's activities.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

SPOTLIGHT

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Polisario Front Delivers Bodies to U.S. Embassy
AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE
ALGIERS — The bodies of five U.S. crewmen who died when their DC-7 was shot down by Polisario Front guerrillas Dec. 8 have been turned over to the U.S. Embassy in Algeria, the front said Friday.

BUSH: Tower Gets Top Defense Post After FBI Probe

(Continued from page 1)

least as much, if not more, defense for less money."

To accomplish that, he said, "We must rationalize our force structure, we must refine and reform our management and procurement procedures, we must have biennial budgeting."

Mr. Tower said that his remark about force structure was not intended to suggest reducing U.S. troop levels in Europe, although he said that this could be a long-term prospect if new weapons were

found which required less manpower.

Mr. Bush said that his appointment of Mr. Tower should reassure NATO and other allies because of the former senator's strong pro-defense record.

"What I think it will send to NATO is my determination as the president-elect to have a very knowledgeable, experienced hand at the helm of the Defense Department," Mr. Bush said. "I am happy to be able to rely on someone with John Tower's experience."

Mr. Tower is expected to work closely with James A. Baker 3d, whom Mr. Bush has designated as secretary of state, and Brent Scowcroft, chosen by Mr. Bush as his national security adviser.

Mr. Tower is the fourth Texan to be added to the Bush cabinet.

Japan's Exports

ARTS / LEISURE

The Mad Machines Of Jean Tinguely

By Michael Gibson

PARIS — At the age of 14 Jean Tinguely, the only son of a working-class family of Fribourg, Switzerland, was fired by a department store after he ripped the company clock from the wall and smashed it. Earlier that year he had unsuccessfully sought to reach Albania, where he intended to join the fight against Mussolini's invasion.

Tinguely has always been a living refutation of commonplaces. Although Swiss, he was an anarchist; although a provocative artist who enjoys aesthetic derision he has, we are told, remained a devout Catholic.

The teen-age Tinguely standing over the wreckage of the company clock seems like a raw prefiguration of the artist he would become. Today, almost 50 years later, an impressive army of his wild, ironic machines is filling the top floor of the Pompidou Center until March 27 with sometimes smooth but mostly mad and spastic motion. Most of the time they provoke delight and mirth, but some of them, capped with animated animal skulls, have a more sardonic intent. In view of the worldwide recognition the artist has achieved, one must assume that something in his early rebellion against the tyranny of clocks and machines has awakened a sympathetic echo in even the staidest member of society.

Tinguely's story is remarkable as an illustration of how a potentially violent character found an appropriate release in art. This does not imply that his violence was submitted into art, but that it ultimately found its proper object in the realm of common representations to which art always refers. In this view, his earlier inclination to violent action had merely been beside the mark.

Tinguely says that, prompted by notions originally propounded by the Dadaists, he once worked out all the details of a plot to blow up the Mona Lisa. He did not go

through with it, however, because having reached the moment of truth he felt that the prospect of a prison sentence rather spoiled the fun. His extraordinarily energetic, almost manic, activity as an artist has allowed him to achieve a playful, intelligent and articulate form for something that could only find an unsatisfactory approximation in clock bashing and Gioconda blasting.

His relationship to machines has always been an ambivalent one. In 1953 he met the Italian artist Bruno Munari, whom Picasso once described as "the new Leonardo." Munari had just published a manifesto declaring that since machines were taking an increasing place in our lives it was the artist's business to come to grips with this new reality, to avert the danger that men become "slaves of the machine" and to use mechanical forms to create works of art that would turn the machine to playful and unorthodox use. This perfectly suited Tinguely's own mood.

But the artist was also fascinated by machines. He was, early on, a great admirer of racing cars and was at the 24-hour race at Le Mans in 1955 when one of the cars in the race collided with another, exploded and crashed into the stands, killing 82 spectators. Pontus Hulten, in his catalogue text, suggests that the experience of witnessing this may have put a damper on Tinguely's explosive aggressiveness.

Tinguely's boundless energy, his eerie ingenuity and his healthy irony had already made him a star by 1960. That was the year his enormous assemblage, entitled "Homage to New York," self-destructed in the garden of the Museum of Modern Art. The same year he was arrested in Paris for wheeling a procession of preposterous contraptions down Boulevard Montparnasse with a whole crowd of friends and enthusiastic helpers.

The following year he built another self-destructing machine, entitled "Study for an End of the World No. 1," at the Louisiana



Jean Tinguely in the middle of one of his sculptures.

Museum near Copenhagen. One incident created a typical Nordic furor. A dove was locked into the machine and was supposed to be released at a certain point. Something failed to work, however, and the dove was roasted. "Peace Dove a Victim of Technical Error," read one headline. Not everyone took matters so lightly. Tinguely was roasted in a different way by the press and the matter went to court where he was fined.

In the years that followed, Tinguely continued to expand his activities along these lines, producing a variety of juggernauts, vehicles, stage sets, fountains (one of these, the Stravinsky fountain, done with Niki de Saint-Phalle, his longtime companion, is part of the Pompidou Center complex). All are documented in the catalogue.

Tinguely's success naturally owes a lot to the immediate comic

value and charm of his machines. They jiggle around in silly ways, throw balls across the room, emit unpredictable clangs and thumps and are endowed with a certain lovable fallibility.

But there is more to them than their ingratiating aspect. They offer an ironic yet reassuring image of the machine which, in our deeper fantasies (and in sci-fi movies), can easily take on the features of a Golem. Working with the same inclination and ambiguity as other artists, Tinguely has rendered a service to mankind by opening a breach in the idiot gravity of the single-minded, efficient and purposeful machine perceived as an image of authority. His machines are devoid of any sensible purpose, they appear perplexed and even, at times, neurotic, and have lost that intimidating aura of infallibility. It is the realization of this that brings laughter and release.

What's in a Name? Everything

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — This week, the Paris art market enjoyed a first of the most unexpected kind. A painting described as "Olympus et Marsyas" by Nicolas Poussin, the great French painter who spent much of his life in Rome where he died in 1665, was sold on Monday at Drouot Montaigne by the auctioneering partnership Ader Picard Tajan after it had been removed from the Louvre and returned to its one-time owners, the Saint-Arromans family.

To the Saint-Arromans who had to fight their case in court for 19

SOUREN MELIKIAN

years, the price, 8,142,465 francs (about \$13.7 million), was a sweet victory. To the professionals who followed the saga it had a touch of Gallic farce. But the point of it all, which is the extreme fragility of art historical pronouncements on which millions can be staked in the Old Masters market, virtually went unnoticed.

The facts are as follows: The Saint-Arromans owned the painting which by family tradition had always been held to be a Poussin. Having made up their minds to sell it, they went to the Paris auctioneer, Maurice Rheims, who later retired to write books about the art market and became a member of the Académie Française. Rheims, according to time-honored Drouot practice, submitted the painting to one of the experts whom his auctioneering partnership usually called in for opinions on Old Master paintings. Robert Lebel felt the picture was not a Poussin, entered it in the catalogue of a sale scheduled for Feb. 21, 1968, as a "Bacchante" from the school (meaning circle) of the Carracci and gave it an estimate of 1,500 francs, about \$300 at the time. The caption tersely added that the painting had been "enlarged." In the language of auction house cataloguing, this was meant to describe a third rate painting of uncertain authorship in rather poor condition — grime then largely concealed the wear on the paint surface. As prices stood then, the estimate for such a picture was, if anything, on the high scale.

The vendors agreed to go along with the sale and made no move to withdraw the picture, as they were legally entitled to do, until, literally,

the second when the sale started. At least two connoisseurs held the painting in higher esteem. One was François Heim, the Paris dealer renowned for his sharp eye, who later found himself embroiled in a row with the French tax authorities over a painting which he bought at Drouot for less than 60,000 francs and resold to the Louvre for a price reported to exceed 5 million francs, after having identified it as Fragonard's lost "Le Verrou."

The other connoisseur who felt he had spotted an important painting was Pierre Rosenberg, a Louvre curator highly respected by his colleagues. On D-day, the "Bacchante" was knocked down to Heim at 2,200 francs and promptly preempted by the Louvre, submitting itself for the highest bidder.

A year later, Rosenberg published an article in the Revue du Louvre explaining that the anonymous "Bacchante" was a genuine Poussin, "Olympus et Marsyas" in a footnote, he pointed out to the best-known specialists in the field, among them Anthony Blunt and Jacques Thullier, were of the same opinion.

The Saint-Arromans were enraged at having seen their painting rejected as a Poussin before sale only to have it recognized as one, once encoined in the Louvre. They took the auctioneer and his expert to court to have the sale rescinded and won their case in 1973. It was appealed and heard a third time before they got their picture back in 1987, after refunding the original 2,200 francs payment made to the Louvre. This is the one that was back for sale at Drouot Montaigne and left the vendors with an extra million dollars compared with what they got in 1968.

They were extraordinarily lucky, on three counts. One is that the Louvre should have preempted the picture and crowded over its triumph. Had Heim got the picture he would probably have offered it to some American buyer, possibly an institution, and it would have been years, if ever, before the Saint-Arromans would have been made aware that their would-be Poussin had been fully reinstated to Poussinhood. Moreover, it took the authority of an institution such as the Louvre to make the label stick. The irony is that the Saint-Arromans owe their victory to the stature of an expert such as Rosenberg and



Madonna, overshadowed by Poussin, sold for 3 million francs.

the aura surrounding the Louvre in the eyes of any French court.

Their second stroke of luck was the massive change in the market place since 1968. In those days, Old Masters were a specialists' field, stummed by most investors. No longer.

Their third stroke of luck is the specific focus on Poussin, particularly his early period, which came about thanks to very recent scholarly research, including Rosenberg's contributions. The Kimbell Museum of Art show this fall, titled "Poussin: the Early Years," summed up the latest ideas on that period, between 1625 and 1628.

Better still, one of the latest buys of the Kimbell Museum of Art, which gave Edward Pillsbury the idea of organizing the exhibition, is an early Poussin. In short, early Poussins have never been so hot.

Add to that the prestige of having been displayed on the walls of the Louvre for a few years as a seasonal discovery, and the picture was bound to do well.

Better still, as the picture came up, Tajan reminded the audience that the picture was being sold subject to the pre-emption right enjoyed by the national museums. Interestingly, the Louvre which had been fighting so hard to hang on to the painting as long as it cost it 2,200 francs, did not try to preempt it as the last bid, 7.4 million francs, was called out. The fact is that, while the picture may be of documentary interest to art history, its spurious mediocrity is embarrassing. Eric Turquin warns that the unsatisfactory state of preservation makes it hard to see it as it once was — it has suffered from repeated varnishings and some drastic cleaning. On the other hand, the sentimentality of the effeminate, almost androgynous Marsyas and the foolish looking putto in the foreground are bad points, unaffected by conditions. The buyer acquired a glaucous name, for as long as it sticks, and the most glamorous of provenances — the Louvre — rather than a great picture. The Swiss buyer is described by dealers as a clever

investor who normally goes to Impressionist and Modern Masters. The high price generated the outpouring of publicity which surrounded the painting is a sign of the present-day approach to buying.

So is the surprisingly modest price paid for the marvelous encephalic panel of the Virgin Child, which should have been star piece in the sale. The 17th century picture leaves far behind any Siemese painting seen at auction in the last decade. Aside is the ogee arch, which is a no replacement, it is remarkably preserved. A crack can be seen where the two planks making the panel join. The paint surface otherwise impeccable, perfect otherworldly, perfect.

The faces, Turquin, sees it as called in by Tajan, seen it as work of Luca di Tomme, active between 1355 and 1389. His a button is based on comparison: two works, of which one is itself attribution. It may not stand test of time but at that period, our knowledge of individual art is mostly hazy, this shouldn't

Our time, however, loves its and provenances — this one none, it was brought over counter. Hence, the absurdly estimate of 400,000 to 600 francs. Thanks to a fierce telephonic battle it did better than that, winner was the Colnaghi Gallie London, whose members had in force. At 2.8 million, FF 3,084,075 francs with premium this should rate as one of the j buys of the season. That price is even the third of what it takes a third-rate Impressionist to

Yet there were few contenders. Agnew's, the other art London firm where Old Masters are concerned, does not intend to have tried for it.

Most of the leading dealers Old Masters go for later will be easier to sell because it is easy associate them with names. The same painting, the ultimate sort is what your eye tells you. Poussin and the Siemese put taken together suggest that people chose to use it these d

INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

SPOTLIGHT

Michelle Solar-Karr, a Paris-based real estate consultant for Place des Antiquaires, a large New York complex of antique dealers on East 57th Street, discusses Europeans entering the American antiques market.

Are Europeans active in the American antique market? I continually bring back managers from all over the world. About 10 nationalities are here at Place des Antiquaires, 50 percent American and 50 percent European.

Why would European dealers be interested in the United States?

I go back and forth to Europe bringing managers to set up a gallery here, lecturing for three weeks here and in Europe. They come not only to this center to sell, but also to learn something. We already have a program of lectures and of exhibitions too. It's a collection of antique galleries under one roof.

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Hungary 'Disneyland'

The Associated Press BUDAPEST — A sprawling recreational and amusement center dubbed the Communist world's first "Disneyland" will be built here by a joint Austrian-Hungarian venture at a cost of more than \$70

million, the MTI news agency reported Friday.

It said a "declaration of intention" between a company in Vienna and the Hungarian government signed in Budapest whereby Austrian side would contribute million or 70 percent of the amount needed to establish the venture.

The Hungarian side is to be billion forints (roughly \$20 million). The organizers plan to the Asian market for other countries to complete the project.

The company is to be formed next spring when work "Parks-World" would start. Plans are scheduled for completion by 1993. The more-Maxist of Hungary "Disneyland" is "an educational, as well as a national complex" with the 4 meant to be imported from France, Japanese and Hong Kong, MTI said.

Gala Evening Her Royal Highness, The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon will be the guest of honour at an event to be held on 19th January 1989 in the City of London. The I CAN Point Dinner and Auction consists of a champagne reception, Dinner with wine, a jazz band straight from Ronnie Scott's and an auction of distinguished children's paintings by Sotgiu's. All of I CAN's well-known supporters will be present. The dress is black tie and the tickets are £100 inclusive. Please apply to: Benzie Pletz, I CAN, 188 City Road, London EC1V 2PE. Telephone No: 01-608-2462

AUCTION SALES Maître Jacqueline Cousin Auctioneer - 46, av. de la République - 27000 Les Andelys - Tel. 32.54.30.1 Sunday, December 18th at 2.30 p.m. Contemporary paintings: Aleichinsky, Nora Auric, Carlos Esteban, Gillet, Herschke Mihailovitch, Priser, diptych by Hamilton, etc. Large abstracts by young painters. Jewellery, Statets, Antique Furniture

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns for NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE prev. close, Amex 4 p.m. volume, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Fridays NYSE Closing logo with text 'Via The Associated Press'

AMEX Diary table with columns for Class, Prev.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Composite, Industrials, Finance, Bonds, Utilities, Trans.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Class, Chg.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Class, Prev.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sell, % of Total

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Class, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Class, Prev.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Large table of stock prices with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Div, Yld, PE, etc.

NYSE Rises in Burst of Trading

United Press International NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rebounded from a week of sluggish trading Friday with a session that began and ended with a burst of activity linked mostly to the "triple witching hour."

Advances led declines by about a 5-2 ratio. Volume was 196.48 million shares, compared with 136.82 million traded Thursday. Broader market indexes also advanced. The NYSE composite index rose 0.99 to close at 155.16.

United Press International

tion, there was significant trading of takeover- and dividend-related issues, analysts said. Eugene Peroni Jr., chief technical analyst at Janney Montgomery Scott in Philadelphia, said the market showed "great resiliency" in the face of its continued worries about the dollar, the bond market, and interest rates.

The threat of higher interest rates weighed on the market most of the week as players watched to see if the Federal Reserve would raise its benchmark discount rate to slow the economy's growth rate.

United Press International

Despite the market's worries, however, Mr. Peroni said it showed signs of wanting to move higher, whether or not the Fed raises the discount rate. He said the market appeared to be "on the tail end of a correction," and predicted it would reach the 2,160 level on the Dow or higher by the year's end.

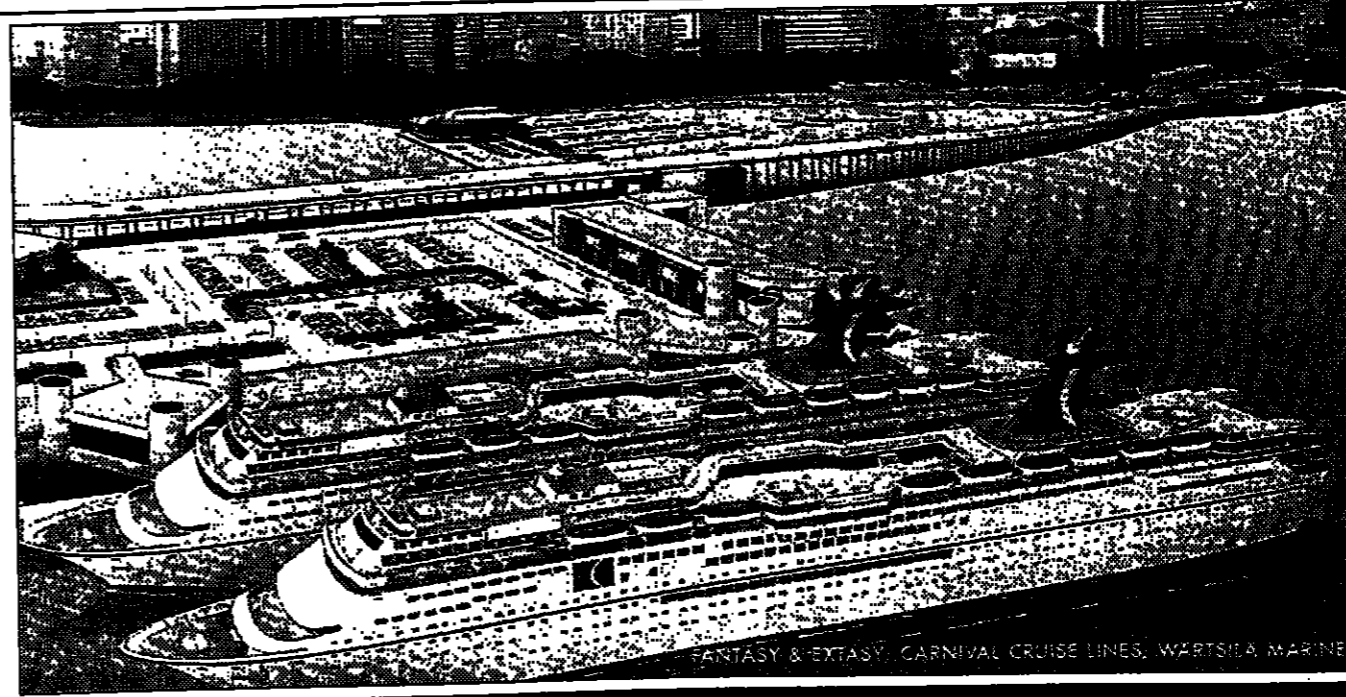
Tiger International was the most active issue, up 2 1/2 to 19 1/2. The company agreed to be acquired by Federal Express for \$20.875 a share. Exxon followed, up 1/2 to 45 1/2. AT&T was third, up 1/4 to 29 1/2.

United Press International

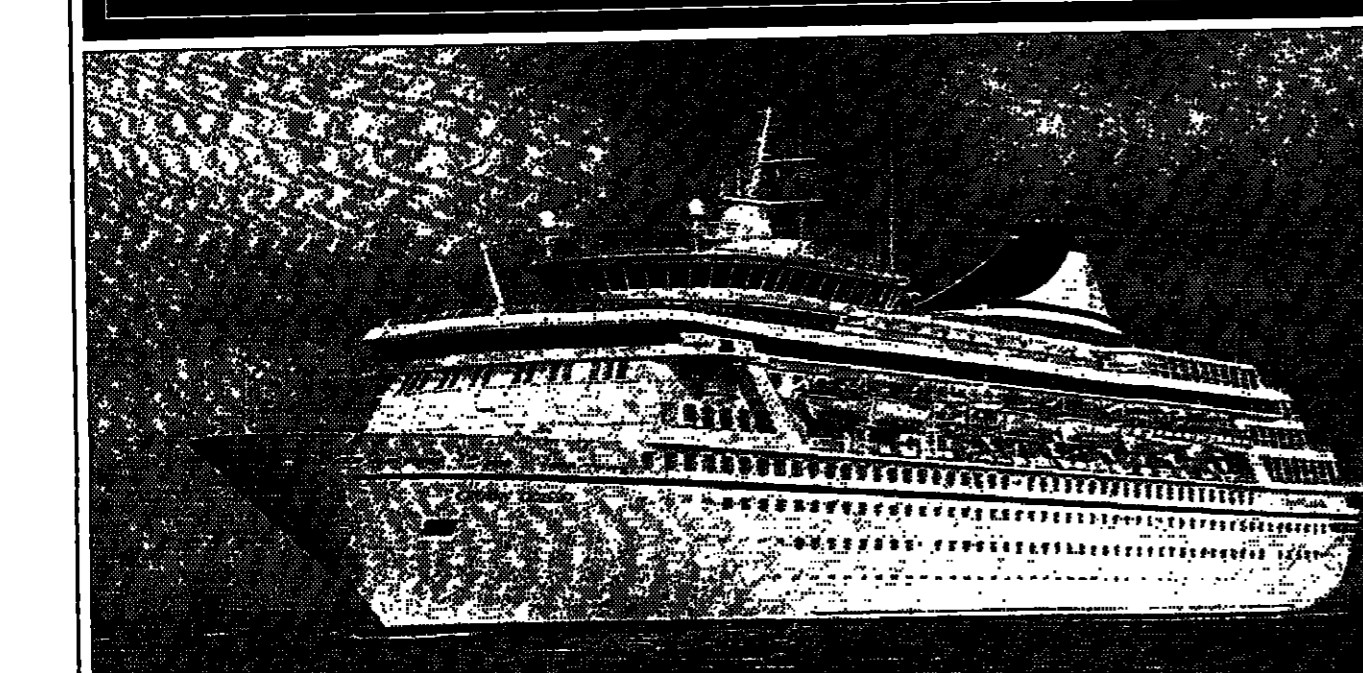
In addition to trading linked to the expiration of futures and options contracts, there was significant trading of takeover- and dividend-related issues, analysts said.

Exxon followed, up 1/2 to 45 1/2. AT&T was third, up 1/4 to 29 1/2.

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HOLIDAY SUPPLEMENT

TRAVELING IN STYLE

THEN AND NOW

New Year Number, 1922

Progress in Air Travel

IN THE 1920s the goal of air travel enthusiasts was breakfast in one country and lunch in another. In the 1980s a traveler can breakfast and lunch on different continents. Innovations then were transporting pigs, dogs and early strawberries across the English Channel by air; today Beaujolais nouveau wine can be drunk in New York on the same November day its sales begin in France thanks to supersonic transport, and even race horses travel everywhere by plane. Heavy cans of newsreel film were part of typical air cargo 60 years ago; today, air passengers can see the latest films or even buy a video camera duty free during their flight.

Pages have been added to the history of flying during the twelve months just closing. French commercial aviation providing chapters of accomplishments.

The day of the romance of flying is passing. We have seen the ocean crossed first in a methodical manner, step by step, by a fleet of airboats. We have witnessed a more intrepid flyer, with little or no encouragement from his country, leap off and accomplish the crossing in a single trip. Even before the war, pioneers of the industry were surprised when a hardy French pilot made the first crossing of the Channel in a monoplane which at its fastest flew less than a mile a minute. The crossing of the Mediterranean was believed impossible until a French flier accomplished the feat before the war, and then two other Frenchmen in a biplane crossed in both directions in a single day.

Airplanes have gone steepchasing over Alpine and Andean peaks, and we have seen in a space of half an hour the summit of Europe's highest peak touched by a Swiss flyer, who took off in the green valleys below. When the unheard-of speed of one hundred miles an hour was first spoken of, designers declared it impossible. In the recent speed races in France for the Deutsch de La Meurthe Cup, the winner flew at nearer 200 miles than 100.

For long during the early days of flying the clouds were the "ceiling"; now, literally, "the sky is the limit." Three months ago, an American Army flier left the ground in a

French biplane at an Ohio field and in less than an hour had climbed to a height of 40,600 feet, where his engine went dead and he glided to earth in safety, none the worse for his experience except for frozen fingers sustained from the temperature at the extreme height of 50° F. below zero. His flight passed by 7,000 feet the previous record for height attained, made when another American Army pilot drove the same plane to a height of 33,114 feet.

But as a flying world we have had our vicissitudes as well as our triumphs. We have seen during the past year perhaps the greatest catastrophe in flying history, the disaster to the British-built, American-owned dirigible ZR-2. We have witnessed a giant Caproni, built especially to cross the Atlantic ocean in a passenger-carrying traffic and destined to carry one hundred passengers, collapse and fall into the water, a twisted mass of wreckage, when it was put to its first tests in a trial flight.

With the pioneer days well passed, aviation circles, during the past year, have bent their energies on perfecting and developing commercial flying, especially as concerns the use of international aerial highways. The center of greatest activity in that direction has not been, as one might imagine, in the birthplace of aviation—the United States; nor in that centre whence stinging wasps were first sent forth to do battle in the skies, Germany; nor in that land which produced the

See Air Travel Page III

Sunday, December 19, 1926

Flying over Africa

IT IS still possible, of course, to fly from Paris to Rio via Africa, although the trip will probably not be as picturesque as it was in 1926. It will, however, be quicker: about 18 hours, compared to six or seven days 60 years ago, or one can go direct from Europe to Rio in around 5 hours by supersonic plane. It is no longer possible to begin the journey at the Gare d'Orsay (that's now a museum) and in 1988, unlike in the 1920s, air travelers flying over Rabat probably will not be able to see the camels and palm trees below. However, there is now a choice of eight international airports in Morocco alone.

The summer of 1927 will see in all probability the realization of the most audacious enterprise of commercial transport by air, the extension to Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro of the Toulouse-Dakar air lines. Thus France will be the first to execute, against a numerous, rich and well-equipped rivalry the program she conceived even before the plans of M. Pierre Latacoere were presented, before the end of the war. To put Paris within nine days of Buenos Ayres, to abbreviate this period by diverse improvements to five days and less, then seemed chimerical. The first stage from Toulouse to Dakar by a gigantic line appeared impossible of realization. However, M. Latacoere attempted it and succeeded so well in founding a regular service daily to Morocco, and weekly as far as Senegal, that he convinced the most sceptical, and now, given credits by France and assured of a contract with Brazil, he is preparing the execution of the first crossing, which is not to be an exceptional trip, but the manifestation of a regular service which will owe its success, not to happy chance, but to verified calculation.

As a fact, for the present the Atlantic crossing will not be wholly by air, for there will be used in connection with air craft a type of hydraction of great power and the establishment of artificial stations emerging at one or two points on the ocean. But by next July he will have established a service of hydrazions from Dakar to the Cape Verde Islands, another from Noronha to Pernambuco, and these two branches will be united by light aircraft, joining the two islands in less than two days. Thus in ordinary atmospheric conditions one will be able to go from Paris to Rio in six or seven days. The connection with Montevideo and Buenos Ayres will next be quickly formed since the Latacoere mission, directed by Prince Charles Murat, has already prepared the transit contracts and the trials of air craft over the lines have proved entirely satisfactory. The trip between Paris and Buenos Ayres will in this year be made in nine days instead of the twenty now taken by the fastest boats, while awaiting the time when it will

See Flying Page IV

New Year Number, 1922

Motoring to the Riviera

IN 1922 as in 1988, the most difficult part of a trip from Paris to the Riviera by car was getting free of Paris traffic. Then as now, a leisurely trip could wind through lovely parts of France that have not greatly changed in 66 years. Highlights along the way were and are the artists' colony Barbizon 37 miles south of Paris, Beaune in the center of the country for sampling Burgundy wine and Provence's golden sunshine on the way to the Mediterranean. Modern travelers have the Autoroute, by which a driver can leave Paris in the morning and reach Cannes by early evening even without breaking the speed limit. Paris to Cannes by autoroute is 901 kilometers (600 miles). In 1922, the route by the best roads existing then was shorter — 370 kilometers — but usually took five days.

The trip by automobile from Paris to the Riviera has been done in a day, but it would be an exaggeration to say that in that space of time it can be attended by great comfort and enjoyment, apart from that of the thrills of speed. By a slower process, giving oneself five days in which to do the journey, there will be found delights which make the road-travel enthusiast, once he has enjoyed them, eager to repeat the trip. And each time fresh joys are experienced.

Supposing a start from the Champs-Élysées, one crosses the place de la Concorde, in itself rather a hazardous undertaking for drivers unused to Paris traffic; then, passing over the Seine and bearing slightly to the left along the boulevard Saint-Germain, the boulevard Raspail and the comparatively quiet rue d'Assas; thence, by the boulevard de Port Royal, avenue des Gobelins and avenue d'Italie. Having passed the octroi and filled up with petrol just outside the gates of Paris, where it is rather more than 10 percent cheaper than in the city, the road to the South lies broad and straight in front.

By this exit from Paris there is not a very long stretch of bad roadway; only ten kilometres, though its condition now is rather worse than it was a year ago. But after Juvisy, on the road to Fontainebleau, a fine, tarred surface begins. This road to Fontainebleau is very broad and straight, and, for the most part, level; and the traveller becomes discontented with his car, which had previously seemed to be quite fast. The little village of Chailly is passed just before entering the forest; here it was that Millet painted "L'Angelus." Although he lived at Barbizon, in the Forest of Fontainebleau, or rather, on its edge, he came out into the open plain to make his masterpiece, in the background of which appears the old village church.

Travellers may well make a short detour via the village of Barbizon, to which a sign-post at the threshold of the forest points the way. There are several hotels there, and tourists fare well in this oldtime resort of world-famous artists. One is reminded of past glories by little notices on the houses in which they lived.

On leaving Paris for a motor tour, one finds that the city gates are usually passed at least an hour later than one had intended, unless the performance of getting clear of the capital of France by road has already been successfully achieved on many previous occasions. It is, therefore, advisable not to plan too long a journey for the first day. Moreover, if the journey to the South of France is made in the autumn, the golden splendor of Fontainebleau and its forest cannot be passed without notice.

Through Sens, with its beautiful cathedral, Villeneuve-sur-Yonne.

See Motoring Page II

Sunday, December 19, 1926

Egypt, Civilization's Cradle

TODAY AS in 1926 (or two thousand years ago) Egypt is dominated by the wide Nile river and filled with tantalizing contrasts. Travelers to Egypt today, like those in the 1920s, are attracted by the country's mild winters, its lively capital, Cairo, and its historic monuments like the pyramids, the Sphinx, and the Temple of Luxor. A tourist in Egypt in the 1920s could choose between a camel or a first class train as means of transportation to certain sites; today's tourists still have these options as well as new luxury cruises up the Nile or comfortable tours by private bus or car, and there are elegant hotels throughout the country. Egypt has become such a popular tourist destination that the Egyptian Antiquities Organization was formed to find ways to safeguard monuments in the future.

Two thousand years ago, in 642 to be exact, a letter was written to the Caliph Omar by Amron, which describes Egypt exactly as it is to-day.

"O Prince of the Faithful, paint for yourself an arid desert and a magnificent, fertile country between two ranges of mountains: that is Egypt. All its prosperity, all its productions, all its wealth from Assuan to Mencha come from a beneficent river which rolls majestically in the midst of the land. The moment of its overflow and the subsiding of its waters are as regular in their courses as the sun and moon for there is one period of the year when all the streams and all the springs pay tribute to this king of waters. Then its waves rise out of the river bed and cover the face of Egypt depositing there what is necessary to make it bloom. At this time the only communication of village with village is by boats which are as numerous as the palm leaves.

when the waters are no longer necessary to fertilize the soil or when the soil has drunk up what it needs the docile flood retires within the bounds Nature fixed for it. A most abundant harvest then succeeds sterility.

"Three things, O Prince of the Faithful, contribute to the prosperity of Egypt and to the happiness of her people, the first is to avoid adopting childish projects as to endeavor to fertilize the country without the aid of the Nile, the second is to employ one-third of the revenues to extend canals and the third necessity is not to tax unduly the fruits that are owed to the Nile."

If Egypt herself has been unchangeable, so is the policy which Caliph Omar's correspondent laid down two thousand years ago. It was echoed by no less a ruler than Napoleon who at St. Helena spoke understandingly of Egypt.

"And when the moment arrives

See Egypt Page IV

LUXURY TRAVEL in the 1920s: daring balloon rides, flying from Europe to Rio via Africa, motoring to the Riviera. Travel to the past to sample these and other tourist delights for the adventurous is described in articles from the International Herald Tribune's archives. Sixty years ago (when the IHT was still the New York Herald) international travel was much less commonplace than it is today, but some things have not changed. Christmas is still the best time to sample foie gras in Paris, Switzerland's skiing is still spectacular, and innovations in air travel are still making the world smaller every day.



Sunday, December 19, 1926

What Paris Eats at Noel

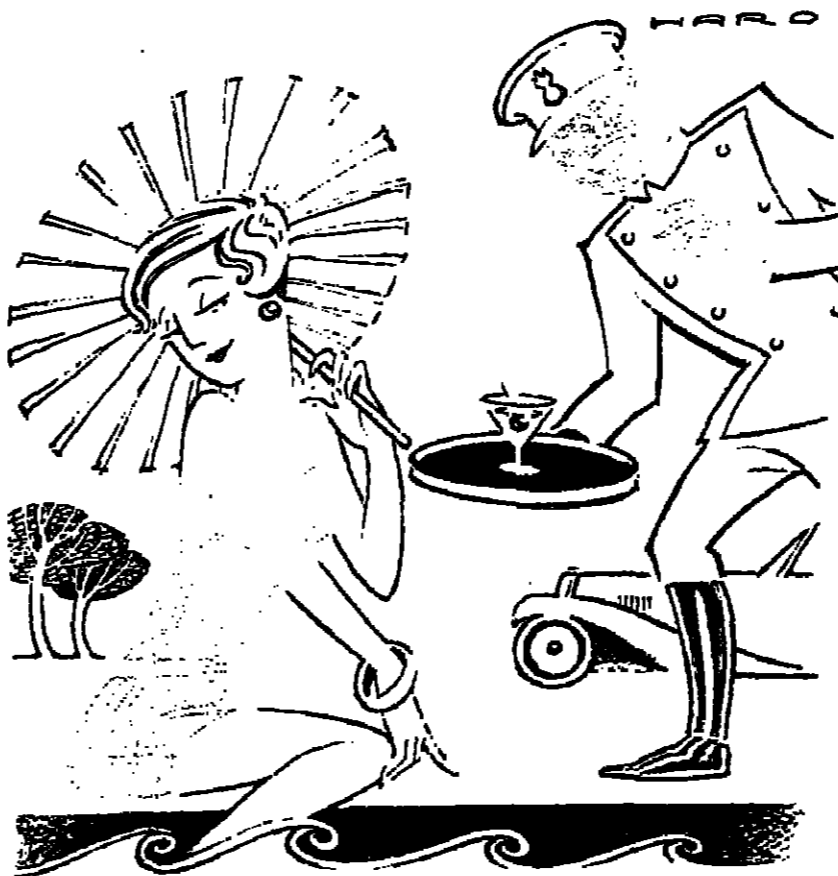
THE CITY OF LIGHT at Christmas is now brightly lit electrically and filled with cars, but some things have not changed since the 1920s: Parisians still indulge in luxury foods on Christmas Eve, especially foie gras, oysters and truffles. You can sample these in Paris's multi-starred restaurants or visit a luxury take-out shop like the ones near the Place de la Madeleine. Those small, quiet Paris restaurants with the owner in the kitchen still exist, too, although on Christmas Eve 1988 the chef is likely to offer an exotic nouvelle-cuisine garnish of aïrelles (cranberries) along with the roast game and chestnuts.

The celebration in France of the birth of Christ had formerly a very different aspect from to-day. It resembled in no way the family reunions of Old England around the Christmas tree nor the romantic Weihnacht of the Germans. It was not a day of present giving, of cadeaux since the children received their "étrennes" on January 1, nor was it the occasion of turkey and plum-pudding as it still is in the United States and the British Isles. Christmas, in all the parishes from the Ardennes to the Pyrénées had this peculiarity in its repast that it

was not a breakfast, nor a lunch, not a dinner nor a supper. The "veillon" as they called it, occurring but once a year on December 25, between three and four o'clock in the morning was invented simply to keep up the strength of the faithful who were exhausted after assisting in the midnight mass which lasted many hours.

So the streets of Paris after one o'clock in the morning presented a unique spectacle, shops of wine merchants, food merchants and

See Paris Page III



PHILIPS advertisement with various text and graphics.

Sunday, December 1, 1957

Air Yachting in America

AN ECONOMICAL way to own an air yacht today is — do it yourself. A sailplane can be built from a kit that will cruise at around 145 miles per hour at 8,000 feet for 7 hours and carry 4 passengers. It will still cost less than an ocean yacht, but one can no longer find gas at 25 cents per gallon, which was what Mr. Vanderbilt paid to fuel his air yacht in 1927. Today the price is around \$1.50 per gallon. Renting a small plane with a pilot for a day in 1957 would cost around \$320 per mile, per passenger, gas included.

The purchase by Harold S. Vanderbilt of the largest flying yacht — for such it is — ever owned privately in America will, it is hoped, revive the popularity of flying among amateur sportsmen. A few years ago there were many flying boats and seaplanes owned by wealthy men, but in the last two or three years most of them have been sold. Airplanes have been improved so greatly, and the reliability of engines has so increased, however, that it is probable that air yachts, as they are called, will again be in demand.

It does not cost much to operate a small flying boat, not nearly as much as to operate a yacht, and the range of operation is such that the flying boat appeals to men who want to keep golf engagements in widely separated parts of the country or make quick business trips. Wherever there is a waterway, a flying boat may be used.

STRANGELY enough, most of the air yachts are now owned in the West, along the Great Lakes or the large rivers of the interior, whereas four years ago nearly all were on the Atlantic Coast. Sportsmen out West have been clubbing together also and buying one or two flying boats for trips into the woods for fishing and hunting. They can easily alight on lakes with safety, where it would be impossible to find a landing place for a land plane.

Mr. Vanderbilt's air yacht is by all odds the best seaplane ever owned for private use in this country. It is a huge craft, of biplane type, built by Fokker, with an English Napier 450-horsepower motor. The plane has a radius of about five hours, with from six to seven persons aboard, including the pilot. With this load it can cruise at 90 miles an hour, and it will be a short flight for Mr. Vanderbilt from his hangar to Newport, Southampton, Boston or any other port he wishes to reach along the coast.

To maintain a plane of this size, of course, is fairly expensive, although not nearly so costly as to maintain a yacht of its comparative size and rating. The big flying yacht, costing \$60,000, can adequately be compared only with a sailing or steam yacht of \$250,000, costing at least \$50,000 a year to maintain, and possibly more.

IT is difficult to estimate the maintenance cost of such a boat, but it would be about \$23,000 a year. Of this the pilot's pay, including flying pay, would be about \$6,000 a year. The wages of a mechanic would be \$3,000 a year. The hangar and shop would probably cost \$1,200 a year. Gas would be about \$250, and oil about \$75, including that used in tests. General repairs would be about \$250 for the first year or two. The item of depreciation is difficult to estimate, as it has to be arbitrarily fixed, but 20 percent is sometimes allowed on craft of this kind. That would amount to \$123,000 a year, which would bring the total cost of maintenance up to \$22,775. That is necessarily a rough estimate, but it gives a general idea of the cost.

The plane has a large cabin, crowded in like that of a fast motor boat and placed almost under the wing in the metal hull. It will easily hold five persons. They may sit in comfortable cane chairs, and as they cruise along may play cards if they like. It is more comfortable than travelling in a large automobile. There is no dust and the pace is much faster.

A smaller flying boat, or a seaplane, may be bought for as little as \$14,000, or even \$10,000. About all that would be necessary to maintain one of these, if the owner were also the pilot, would be the wages of a mechanic for a part of the year at \$60 a week and the gasoline and oil necessary to fly it. That is not a large item, for airplane gas costs only about 25 cents a gallon, and with a

good motor a plane will fly about ten miles on a gallon of gasoline. The motor is about half the cost of a small ship. Fortunately, most airplane motors now may be depended upon to stand up if they have careful attention.

The future of the flying boat is at the present time a trifle uncertain although orders for a few are understood to have been placed with builders, but these will be in the hands of owners who are addicted to cruising in their own yachts, coastwise or ocean-going. Should airplanes succeed in gaining popularity, and that is dependent on a growing feeling of safety, and be used to any extent for business trips around New York, then the airplane will win out and the flying boat will remain a luxury.

WITH the constant growth of the hope that air travel at a height of one thousand feet or so will attain commercial value and practically universal usage this seems to be what will happen to the flying boat—it will be an appanage of a large yacht, and employed for trips in harbor where great speed is a desideratum, just as the ordinary motor boat is now. But such a future is not devoid of interest. The fact that it will be put to use and not fall into the realm of the toy is already fairly well established.

As mentioned above the use of the flying boat on Lake Michigan and Lake Superior is a steady growth, the air yacht with wealthy and sport loving Chicagoans is very popular.

With the improved reliability of airplanes and the trust that may safely be placed in the new engine, the air yacht shares. As the two stand now the latter can be depended on for safe and speedy trips to different parts of the country which are joined by waterways. And they possess the advantage of possibility of landing where airplanes are not able to do so. A jump from a waterway to an interior lake where the flying yacht is able to settle down easily and gracefully is a practical advantage.

The little air yachts are being considered as the obedient children of a "mother boat" or ocean landing for airplanes. If the Navy should be equipped with a covey of these boats the facilities of the mother boat would be comfortably increased.

The Vanderbilt air yacht must be taken as a rather too luxurious example of the craft, and it is not being considered as a model. The air yachts in use by Western men, on the Great Lakes and inland lakes, as above stated, are of a simpler but no less staunch model.

Motoring to the Riviera

Continued from Page 1

with its ancient gateway and Joigny to Auxerre the road is in very fair condition. Auxerre is a good place at which to stop the first night. It is 161 kilometres from Paris.

The valley of the Yonne in fine weather is a picture of peace and agricultural prosperity, and that part of it from Auxerre to Avallon, the commencement of our second day's journey southwards, can be beautiful beyond description, especially in the mornings and evenings of still autumn days. Avallon possesses one of the oldest cathedrals in France, ancient ramparts and a curiously unexpected panoramic view over a great rolling expanse of wooded hills beyond the valley of the Yonne, here deepened almost to a gorge.

LEAVING Dijon far to the east our direct route now avoids all large towns, passing through Saulieu, at which there is an excellent country inn, the Hôtel de la Poste; Arnay-le-Duc and Chagny to Chalons-sur-Saône. This is the route that the tourist is advised to follow if the object of the journey be simply to get to the Riviera without undue delay. The ancient and picturesque town of Beaune, however, lies but a short distance away to the east; the detour will not increase the journey by more than fifteen kilometres and Beaune is a veritable siren's rock for many travellers. The management of one of the hotels of this town realises the power and dignity of its position. The wine is placed before you with a solemnity that is full of veneration — not for you, but for the rich vintage of Burgundy, which I am convinced can never be the same once it has travelled away from its own land.

The road from Chagny to Chalons-sur-Saône has had a bad reputation. It is the only section of our route that is subject to industrial traffic, excepting the environs of Paris which are actually worse than this part of the road, over which the writer has passed several times without ever breaking a spring. Chalons-sur-Saône is a town of considerable size and rather confusing. One should turn to the left on entering it and keep on until the riverside is reached, then follow the right bank until the main road to Mâcon and Lyons is attained.

Both these places should be avoided, not because they are uninteresting, but because this, the principal route nationale of the South, is bad in the neighborhood of Lyons and more or less all the way down

the Rhône valley. We therefore turn to the left, crossing the Saône at Tournus to reach Bourg-en-Bresse via Cuisery and a wonderful stretch of straight, open road, which again tends to make one dissatisfied with the speed capacities of one's car. We have now come 253 kilometres from Auxerre, which is probably quite enough for the second day's journey.

The road out of Bourg is also magnificently straight and spacious, with the foot hills of the Jura rising higher and higher on our left. At Ambérieu we must choose between cutting in on this range of mountains and passing through Aix-les-Bains, or taking the more direct route which follows up the Rhône valley and the valley of the Guieres, the little river from the Grande Chartreuse to Les Echelles and Saint-Laurent-du-Pont. Both roads are very beautiful: that via Coloz and Aix-les-Bains skirts along nearly the whole length of the Lac du Bourget; and Aix-les-Bains is a pleasant place in which to lunch. All this district is one of the most gorgeous touring grounds in the world; but since our object is to follow the swallows in the wake of the winter sun, we must not linger.

THE main road from Aix-les-Bains to Chambéry is in deplorable condition, but this bad stretch is only fifteen kilometres in length. Chambéry is a town full of interest. The main road to Grenoble follows the Isère valley and one can take either the right bank or the left, but the road along the right bank is the better of the two. We turn to the right crossing the railway that leads to the Mont Cenis and Italy at Chignin-les-Marches and thence we have a straight road to Grenoble. We have now come 160 kilometres from Bourg if the route via Aix-les-Bains has been followed or 133 kilometres by the more direct road, not a very long day's journey; but if we are going to cross the Alps we should have to go very far before finding another stopping-place. Grenoble is a good place at which to pass the night.

In summer time one can go from Grenoble to Nice over the high Alps, over the Col du Lautaret and three other passes more than 7,000 feet high, but that is another story — a tale of the long days of early summer, when wild narcissus, gentians, pansies and pure white anemones are flowering just below the snow line in such masses as we never dream of at normal altitudes. If inquiry at Grenoble should show the Col de la Croix Haute to be

impassable, there is nothing for it but to return to the Rhône valley at Valence and proceed down the left bank through Montélimar and Orange to Avignon, which, 223 kilometres from Grenoble, is an excellent place at which to spend a night. Few places in France are of greater historic interest.

If one takes that route via Avignon, one is already in the South. There is brilliance and sparkle in the light and air, and the vegetation has completely changed, but if one passes over the mountains by the Col de la Croix Haute, Sisteron and Digne, although this route is incomparably grander than the lower road, the scenery remains cold and grim until the end of the journey.

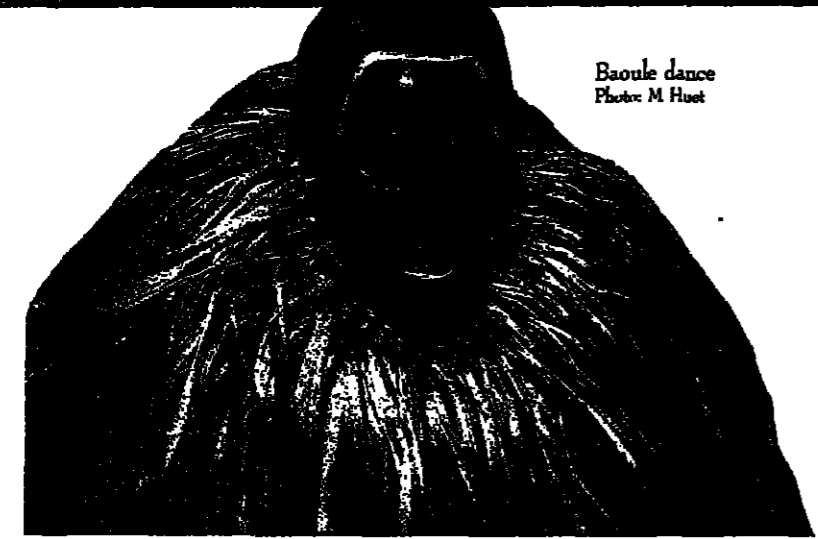
THE people of Grenoble are very proud of the route de Pont de Claix, by which we leave the city for Claix, Vif, Monestier, Cléles, Luzz-la-Croix-Haute, Aspres and Sisteron. They say that it is the finest avenue in France — one hardly likes to mention the avenue des Champs Elysées for fear of being thought to be sarcastic. After Vif, the limit of industrial traffic from Grenoble, the road improves and also rises steadily until, between Monestier and Cléles, one gets superb views on a clear day of the Massif of Mont-Pelvoux, which towers in eternal snow to a height of just over 13,000 feet. These white mountains rise to the east while our road winds and twists along the flanks of a lower range to the west.

Sisteron, 143 kilometres from Grenoble, is certain to arrest the traveller's attention by its strange and picturesque situation in a titanic cleft in the mountains through which the river Durance rushes.

We are now nearing our journey's end, but if we have chosen the mountain road from Grenoble, and if there is snow about and the weather on this the last morning of our trip is unpropitious, we may be stopped by snow between Barême and Castellane, should Cannes be our objective. If we are going to Nice, we should turn to the left at Barême and follow the road via Saint-André-des-Mouilles, Entrevaux and Puget-Théniers, which does not rise so high as that from Barême to Castellane.

If we have been obliged to go round by Avignon, our last day's journey lies through Aix-en-Provence, Brignolles, Fréjus and the lovely range of the Esterels to Cannes and Nice. From Fréjus to Cannes there is a choice of roads — one can keep along the coast via Saint-Raphaël and the wonderful Corniche d'Or road or follow the main road over the Esterel mountains. The total distance by the shortest route from Paris to Cannes is 870 kilometres.

COTE D'IVOIRE Le Tourisme Vrai



Baoule dance
Photo: M. Huet

Prosperous and peaceful, the Côte d'Ivoire is a haven of peace and a mecca of international tourism.

The Côte d'Ivoire is sun-drenched throughout the year, and its endless beaches are cradled in a backdrop of verdant coconut palms.

Here you can discover the captivating magic of Black Africa, with its mysterious rhythms, its sacred and profane dances, its villages deep in the heart of the forest or scattered over the savanna, its animals, its handicrafts... in fact, everything that there is to see in Africa.

In the Côte d'Ivoire tourism is part of the local background and life of the local people, with their traditions and folklore.

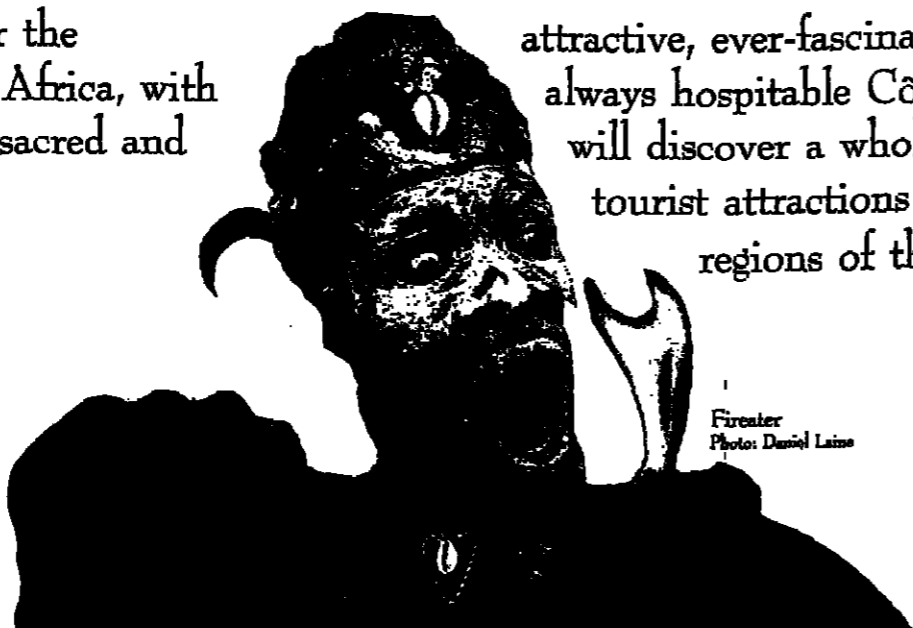
The Côte d'Ivoire enjoys a tourist infrastructure of international class, and offers the tourist security, comfort and complete relaxation.

In short, the Côte d'Ivoire:

- 1) enjoys a good reputation as a stable, well-organised country that understands the language and needs of both the tourist and businessman; and

- 2) offers a wide range of high-quality tourist facilities that make it the most tourist-oriented country in West Africa.

The tourist who arrives in the ever-attractive, ever-fascinating and always hospitable Côte d'Ivoire will discover a whole variety of tourist attractions in the main regions of the country.



Fireeater
Photo: Daniel Laine

The Côte d'Ivoire above all is about the 'joie de vivre' and legendary hospitality of the people.

And, when you've experienced and enjoyed all that such a holiday has to offer, you'll certainly understand what real tourism means, and why tourists are showing an ever-increasing interest in the Côte d'Ivoire.



Yoruba
Dancers
Photo: M. Huet

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What Paris Eats at Noel

and sweetmeats. But the indispensable food, and the one which the youngest could take their share of, was the *boudin*, the antique *boudin* known to the Assyrians many thousands of years before the happy event of Bethlehem. It was sold (and they still sell it) by whole kilograms on that night. It is, as everybody knows, a kind of sausage, supple and black, and it comes in rolls like a long black serpent. It's made of pig's blood, seasoned with onion, garlic and parsley and highly peppered. The great chefs sometimes make it of wild boar's blood. This dish, whether made of pork or big game, is, as shown by the quatrains below, which dates from 1830, always eaten with considerable mustard:

De trois choses Dieu nous garde:
D'une épouse qui se farde,
D'un ami qui se retarde,
De boudin noir sans moutarde.

However, for gourmets with delicate stomachs the *cordons bleus* have invented the "boudin blanc," which is a boudin only by name and vaguely by shape. Under its virginal skin is found foie gras, fresh cream, meat of chicken and sometimes of partridge.

In the time of Henri IV they accompanied the boudin with apple marmalade; in Burgundy down to our day here and there they grill it after it has been pricked with a knife and serve it resting on apples cut in quarters which have been cooked in

the boudin juice. This is very appetizing.

NOW-A-DAYS those who have not suffered from the effects of "dear life" prefer rarer gourmets: for them the night of the reveillon is a fine occasion to regale themselves with truffles. These mysterious tubercles found under the earth, which George Sand in one of her books called "fairy apples," so truly belong to the "combinazione culinaires," that they put them in foie gras of duck or goose, in the decoration of langouste or homard in "bellevue," or in the stuffing of chicken, geese and turkeys, in meats and fish or even in sauces white, pink, brown. Nevertheless to enjoy to the full its profound and delicious savour the truffle must be eaten "à la serviette," that is braised for ten little minutes under cover in a casserole with white pepper freshly ground, a grain of salt, dry white wine, placed on a thin slice of ham; they ought also to be covered with a little fat lard; this operation finished they are taken out carefully and served in a folded napkin a kind of nest. These truffles "à la serviette" exact a cup of extra dry champagne.

Up-to-date reveillons employ Jazz music up to the limit, but I do not believe this music aids digestion but the old amateur who in order to please the feminine element of his family must support the dynamic rhythm of a Charleston, while he is

discussing a roasted pheasant on canopy, reminds me of this "mot" of a French diplomat assisting at a banquet at the court of Russia where an enormous orchestra never ceased to play during the whole duration of the feast: "Truly one can not hear what one is eating."

Happily there are some little corners of Paris where they sell exquisite food for a reasonable price, even on Christmas eve and where one is treated kindly, where one has sufficient room to be comfortable and where no tambour nor violins sow confusion among our five senses. But one must know how to find them and that requires experience. For these establishments have no wide "réclame," nor do they possess flamboyant windows to be seen from afar; on the contrary they are commonly situated in little streets and they are noted for the modesty of their sign, the great simplicity of their decoration which has nothing superfluous and no "cliquant". They have not the air of the high-life restaurant nor that of the rustic inn which they have never been. It is the patron himself who occupies himself with the cave and the patronne herself rules in the kitchen. As for music it is furnished by the Noel log which sings in the stove. Entering, an atmosphere of well-being at once envelopes one and a rich odor excites the appetite. Here is where it is necessary to commence "réveillonner" with some fat snails followed by grilled boudin and turkey stuffed with chestnuts. Perhaps this is not a millionaire's menu but it is simple, honest, and in the tradition of a pretty piece of folklore and this, I think is amply sufficient.

The History of Ballooning

IN 1926 ballooning was a sport for the fearless, like the contestants in the James Gordon Bennett Cup race then in its twentieth year. Now, it is possible to take a balloon ride even without competing in the Bennett Cup. Tourists who want a true bird's eye view of Europe can have an hour-long ride over the countryside for a fee of around \$125 per person.

Joseph Michel Montgolfier, a paper manufacturer of Annonay, near Lyons, built the first balloon after watching his clean Sunday shirt, partially inflated with hot air from the fireplace, rise above the clothesline to which it was pinned. The public placed confidence in the balloon much more readily than it has usually acknowledged inventions in the past, and M. Montgolfier lived to learn that his discovery was responsible for a popular sport. It was not until nearly a century later however, that an international balloon race was organized.

Though ballooning was slow to become a competitive sport, records for endurance and altitude began to be set shortly after June 5, 1783, the day of the ascension of the original "Montgolfière." The first balloonists used craft closely patterned after the inventor's original conception, which was a linen paper-lined bag, inflated by hot air from a suspended firebox, the entire affair weighing about 500 pounds. In November, 1783, Pilatre de Rozier, reputed to be the world's first aeronaut, and the Marquis d'Arlandes, attained an altitude of 3,000 feet in an ascension from Paris.

DE ROZIER and a companion, Romaine Lainé, were the first victims of ballooning; they crashed to earth when sparks from the firebox caught in their bag. Cavendish, Cavallo and others had previously experimented in the properties of hydrogen gas, but the results of their research had not yet been utilized.

Ballooning in England quickly won the popularity enjoyed there to-day by football. London was thrilled over its first ascension in the fall of 1784, and a pioneer airman named Lunardi had such a vogue that it is reliably recorded that English ladies wore "Lunardi garters." And, though the hazardous possibilities of the young sport undoubtedly gave women a tingle of excitement, some of their sex went up as passengers. An authenticated engraving shows Mrs. Sage a popular beauty of the late 18th Century, who admitted 200 pounds, in all her

frills and flounces, gracefully leaning over a frail-looking "basket" and waving her handkerchief to assembled admirers, evidently several hundred feet below.

The first early distance mark of note was set by Charles Green, who near the beginning of the 19th Century travelled in a balloon from Vauxhall, England, to Weilburg, Duchy of Nassau, a distance of 500 miles, in eighteen hours. Green made 500 ascensions between 1821 and 1850. His record was dwarfed in 1859 by John Wise and John La Mountain who flew from St. Louis to Henderson, Jefferson County, N.Y., covering 1,150 miles in 19 hours and 50 minutes (an average speed of a mile a minute). At about the same period, Glaisher and Coxwell, British aeronauts, reported that they had attained an altitude of 37,000 feet (7 miles). Glaisher fainted in the rare atmosphere while Coxwell, his hands frozen, only managed to release the gas for a descent by pulling the rope of the safety valve with his teeth.

Up to 1880 balloon history had been marked principally by individual feats, outside of exhibition "stunts" and military and scientific experimentation. In October of that year the first international balloon race was organized. The contestants were Perrou, of France, and Wright, of England. The winner was to be he who came down nearest the coast of England. Both aeronauts made successful flights and landed at approximately equal distances from the shore line. The race was declared a tie, which for some reason or other was never run off.

It was not until twenty-six years later that the first international balloon race of importance was organized. This contest had its inception in the donation of a trophy with an additional cash prize of 12,500 fr. by James Gordon Bennett, than whose name none is probably more prominent in balloon history, as far as the general public is concerned, at least. Aeronauts hailed the Gordon Bennett Cup race as giving "long-needed publicity to a fashionable sport."

confectioners were illuminated with a dozen candles, the "rôtisseurs" turned their roasts under the tall chimneys at the back of their shops as if it were full day, the eating house keepers waited on the threshold for their habitués who, returning from divine service had dry throats from having sung thirteen psalms successively, twenty hymns and an infinite number of canticles; at the entrance to the great restaurants à la mode they opened oysters by the hundreds while the interiors were illuminated as if it were seven o'clock at night.

But the Revolution which abolished so many usages and customs put an end all at once to this nocturnal rejoicing by forbidding the priests to say their masses, and the midnight mass in particular. Certain chroniclers of the epoch insinuate, besides, that Bonaparte's success of the 18th Brumaire was largely due to the fact that he permitted the churches to open their doors again and the Catholic religion to resume its fasts and traditions for reasons of the faith as well as for the benefit of the many grocers, innkeepers and all the rest of the dealers in food and drink.

FOR the "repast of the Réveillon," under the First Empire, among the rich bourgeois (whom Galsworthy calls the High Middle Class), no less than a dozen dishes were prepared by the aid of the pig whose "pieds farcis" was especially appreciated on this night; it was followed by a big capon and an endless series of *entremets*, tarts

Continued from Page 1

Progress in Air Travel

would prevent for the immediate years to come any thought of the establishment of new lines. Air communication, however, required only organization, for the air lanes were free and at the disposal of all. When hostilities ceased, France had an aerial fleet of some 40,000 airplanes, the motors for twice as many more, and a staff of thousands of highly-trained pilots and mechanics. All that was lacking was civil organization.

WORKING quietly over the space of three years that have passed since hostilities ended, France has accomplished records that are perhaps less imposing than the crossing of an ocean or the passing of mountain peaks, but which nevertheless have placed her to the fore as a leader of the world's commercial aeronautic development.

The year 1920 was spent in the successful remodelling of the whole system of aviation from war-time to peace-time activities. Under a new branch of the national Government, an Under-Secretaryship for Aeronautics has been established, an autonomy in the administration of the commercial, military and naval branches. M. Eynac, the present Under-Secretary, is the life and soul of French aerial enterprise, as M. Flandin was before him. His sub-chiefs are all former pilots, keen in their ambition to build up a powerful commercial air supremacy.

This department, nursed by the Government, has assisted financially in the establishment of a prodigious net of commercial airways across the country. It is responsible for the preparation of efficient training centres, has instituted pilots' schools,

created a national office of meteorology, and is at present seeking not only the betterment of commercial aviation but the encouragement of scientists and inventors who have turned their attention to aeronautics, by offering substantial bonuses for improvements to the motors, controls, planes and everything that goes to make up the ship of the air.

It is the ambition of these French enthusiasts to enable one to breakfast in any part of France and lunch the same day in the most distant corner of the country. Travel that requires more than twenty-four hours on fast express trains from the Channel to the Riviera has already been accomplished by air between lunch and dinner-time. The whole program of international airways now being worked up by this department would permit one to breakfast early in Warsaw and take a late dinner the same day in Morocco, ordinarily a voyage by train and boat of four and a half or five days.

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December 19, 1926

Ski-ing in Switzerland

IN 1926, skiing had been established in Switzerland for only 30 years, but it was already a popular sport. Then and now, Switzerland's lovely scenery and exhilarating snow conditions are ideal for all kinds of skiing, from cross-country to downhill jumps. Today, comfortable lifts carry skiers to the tops of runs and with the easier-to-manage modern short skis the sport can be mastered more quickly than in the 1920s. Accommodations range from elegant resorts with private lifts in chic centers like St. Moritz to converted farmhouses at 6000 feet elevation where provisions are brought up by snowmobile.

The ground and atmospheric conditions of Switzerland are exceptionally favorable for ski-sport of every kind, so that the swift spreading was but natural; whereas in all other countries outside of Scandinavia ski-running has become a pastime more or less exclusively for the wealthy classes, it has developed into the most popular sport of the Swiss people, and it is only the Swiss who is equal to the Norwegian in skill.

In the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries infantry provided with ski had been successfully employed in the wars of Sweden by Gustavus Adolphus and his successors, Charles XI and Charles XII. The importance attached to the Army by the people of Switzerland, as a matter-of-course, led to the employment of ski for military purposes, and some twenty years ago the first courses for military ski instruction were held at Andermatt, Zweisim-

men and Grindelwald. In a very short time the military guards of the fort on the St. Gotthard proved superior ski-soldiers, and they soon had an opportunity of showing their superiority in international ski races in France. In 1908, the Swiss Army was reorganized and mountain troops proper were formed. It was obvious that the efficiency of the mountain forces was increased by ski-runners qualified for military tasks in the most difficult circumstances. Therefore each Mountain Brigade has ski courses in winter for officers and corporals, and thus every company disposes of superior runners and can at a moment's notice form efficient ski detachments. Much is done to encourage ski-running when off duty, opportunities for long-distance tours are given, and a number of shelters have been built in the mountains. Military ski competitions have been introduced. The former single matches have been

changed into competitions between patrols, this being of far greater military importance. These military competitions are held at the same time as the big international ski sport events in Switzerland, and many a visitor has thus the opportunity of admiring notable performances of the Swiss soldiers, who in their races have covered distances of many kilometres at an average speed of about 20 miles an hour. Swiss patrols won a glorious victory in the First Olympic Winter Games at Chamouix. An international patrol ski competition is again planned for the Second Olympic Winter Games, which will be held at St. Moritz.

ALL winter sports are exhilarating, and each has its special lure. Yet ski-running appears to surpass the other sports in attraction. The fascination may be the variety of forms ski sport offers. The great ease and grace of ski-runners who acquired the art when young is not easily reached by those who take up the sport later in life. Yet many a hoary-headed beginner has learnt to master the ski. It is said that with favorable snow conditions and an intelligent teacher, not too clumsy a pupil will in a week's time enjoy an easy four to five hours' tour on hilly ground, and when skilled in the art, delight in speeding across snowy fields in a glorious wintry landscape, flying down slopes, leaping crevasses. Obstacles give zest to the sport.

It is not merely the joy of physical power and control over the ski, it is running with brain ever alert, making the best of sticky snow, of hard icy spots, a rocky wall, or closed gate, seeing the advantage of jump or loop, swinging around in a

time. The reflection of the sun on the sands and the burning shores of the Bay of Arguin blind you. For nine hours broken by a rustic déjeuner at Port-Etienne, the arid succession of sand hills is enlivened by but one incident. Suddenly appears the first palm, two camels are resting in its shade with men near them. Then all at once the waters and little rivers of Senegal, troops of cattle, vegetation, clusters of baobabs, comical negro villages with their little round "casas," then Saint-Louis and the white village Lido on the right, finally in the midst of cultivated fields, Dakar emerges with its streets full of people who acclaim the airplane which enables them so quickly to get their mail from France.

And two days later, if one is in a hurry, one can start back to Paris, having regulated his affairs and covered in eight days 10,200 kilometres.

Flying over Africa

Continued from Page 1
shortened to seven days and again to five days.

This magnificent plan would be only a project like so many others, but a third of it, by the system of M. Latecoere, has already been realized and full credit must be given to the experience. Every day of the year whatever the weather may be, an airship flies from Casablanca to Toulouse and another from Toulouse to Casablanca and every week on Saturday two airships of the same kind quit the great Moroccan port for Dakar while on Wednesday, two others make the trip inversely. So taking your train on Thursday at 5 p.m. at Quai d'Orsay, you disembark in the western African capital on Sunday, at the same hour. By a three-day trip, with two nights of sleep and thirty-two hours of air travel, in good weather, you

have covered more than 5,000 kilometres. It may be objected that transatlantic air travel offers more risks than this established line over Africa but the experience I have had myself induces me to believe that the difficulties of flying across Africa yield in no way to those of the oceanic passage. The great obstacles of either, water and sand, are conquered or will be conquered or will be conquered one after the other.

White Tangier announces that we have reached Africa. A fresh motor covers the first Moroccan stage as far as Rabat where the official mail is delivered at the Résidence, then over well-cultivated plains to prodigious Casablanca, creation of Mar-

shal Lyautey. One night in a comfortable palace and we are ready the following day for the hard stage of Sahara. There are two stops only, one at Agadir, last outpost of civilization, and the other at Cape Juby in the desert. A memorable night is passed in the Villa Cisneros in the little guest chamber, sleep interrupted by vague noises, cries of the camels and the calls of the Spanish sentinels who every ten minutes launch their "Alerta" which loses itself in the infinity of the sands.

THE last day of the voyage is the hardest and the hottest. The immense horizon with the ocean on the right and the desert on the left exalts and crushes you at the same

Egypt, Civilization's Cradle

Continued from Page 1

"In no country," said the exile, "could the administration have so much influence as in Egypt to increase or to diminish its prosperity. If the administration be wise then the canals are systematically extended and the rules for irrigation are executed with justice. Then is the result of the inundation of the Nile all and more than might be expected. But should the administration be bad or feeble, canals are obstructed, or badly planned, the rules of irrigation are transgressed, the principle of the inundation hampered for the benefit of the particular interests of places and individuals."

The Government has no influence on sun and rain but it is able to extend the inundation. This is what makes the difference of an Egypt administered under the Ptolemies and an Egypt already in decadence under Roman rule and an Egypt ruined under the Turks.

The coincidence of two opinions delivered by authoritative statesmen twenty centuries apart while remarkable as a coincidence will not strike a modern visitor to Egypt as strange for what he himself sees and cannot avoid seeing is apt to be the basis of a like judgment. Egypt, cradle of civilization, remains unchangeable, and as he views her pyramids and temples, Heliopolis and Sarapeum, whether he lingers in Cairo seduced by its modern comforts or travels to Memphis, Thebes and Assuan, he will more and more realize that the country most dependent on Nature for its life is Egypt of all the world.

EVERY succeeding winter sees more and more tourists thronging to Egypt, first drawn, perhaps by its sweet winter temperature, but as they know it better they find there other and more enduring claims. Cairo, now one of the world's most cosmopolitan cities offers a delightful sojourn where almost innumerable excursions in its vicinity overcome any monotony of life there if he tires of its busy streets and sections where every race of man is to be found.

To the traveller whose stay is necessarily short this lack of time has been as far as is humanly possible offset by a wonderful program arranged as an itinerary by the Messageries Maritimes which may be taken as a model by all conducted tourists. In the four days devoted to Cairo the visitor has time to inspect in detail the Citadel, the Pyramids

and the Sphinx, the mysterious Tombs of the Khalifs, the Arab quarter, noisy Old Cairo, the borders of the Nile, the verdant Island of Ghezireh, Heliopolis, etc.

A night train luxuriously and comfortably furnished with couchettes gives him a chance to recover from any fatigue he has undergone in making this rapid survey as it conducts him to Assuan, whence he is taken by boat to the Temple of Philae and afterwards to the First Cataract and the Elephantine Isle. A camel ride to the edge of the Nubian desert and a call at the camp of the Bicharies completes a visit to the wildest part of upper Egypt.

FROM Assuan on the return one goes to Luxor and with that as a starting point makes excursions to the famous Temple of Luxor, the Majestic Temple of Ammon, as well as to Thebes, Karnak, the Valley of the Kings, and included is a sight of the tomb of Tutankhamen.

Another day includes excursions to the ruins of Ramesseum, the ruins of Ramesis the Great, Deir-el-Medinet, Deir-el-Medinet-Habbon, Ramesis II, Thotmes III, and the colossus of Memnon.

That Egypt is a country which exercises a powerful appeal on everybody who comes under its spell is true enough, but its spell while potent is various in its enchantment.

Which appeal of the country is the most general is a difficult question to decide, although off-hand one might say it is a study of the various peoples who are roughly numbered under the head of Egyptians—a foolish classification since their differences are as wide as the poles apart in matters of birth, customs, religions, in the garments they wear and the foods they eat. It is perhaps enough to make the broad statement that in Egypt one finds remnants or survivors of the most ancient peoples and specimens of the most modern. To group these races under one head and seek the secret of Egyptian life, as it is lived at the moment would be to plunge into a sea of doubt and difficulty. So many customs, so many prejudices, so many century-old superstitions are constantly getting in the way of each other that no generalization is possible. It is very difficult for the Western mind so to divest itself of all Occidental prejudices and presuppositions that what is Egyptian may be seen in its true light. Yet this divestment must be made before approaching any remote idea of the existing Egypt.

"To think we almost made a gift of it."

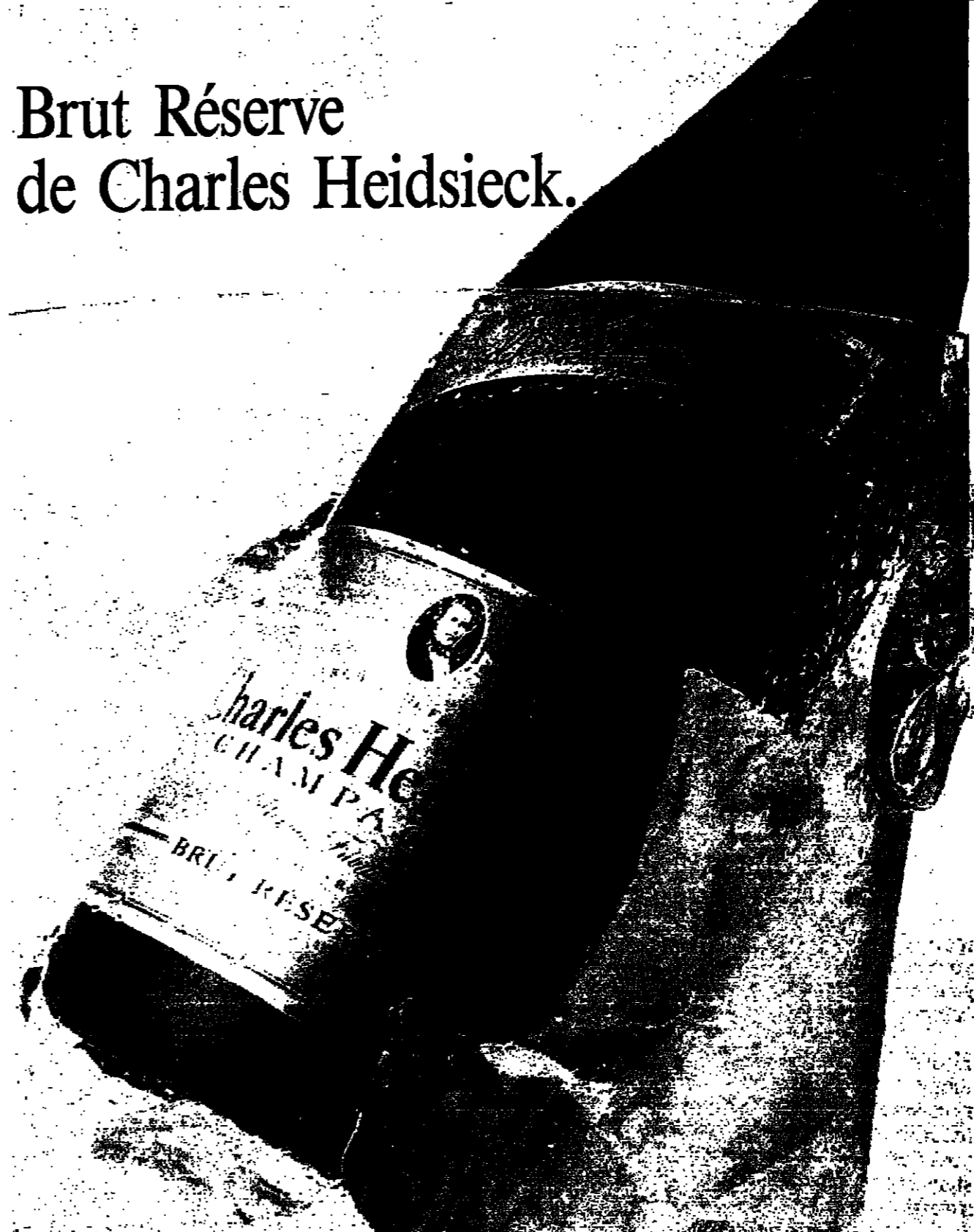
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Friday's NYSE Closing

Includes the net amount of the closing on the New York Stock Exchange and the net amount of the closing on the New York Curb Exchange.

(Continued)

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Fridays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Chg	Open
100	95	AMER	4.0 10	100	95	+	98
100	95	AMER	4.0 10	100	95	+	98
100	95	AMER	4.0 10	100	95	+	98
100	95	AMER	4.0 10	100	95	+	98
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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Chg	Open
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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Chg	Open
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100	95	AMER	4.0 10	100	95	+	98
100	95	AMER	4.0 10	100	95	+	98
100	95	AMER	4.0 10	100	95	+	98
100	95	AMER	4.0 10	100	95	+	98



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Greece**	D. 691 02 42***	23,500	23,620	13,250	7,300
Ireland	G.H. ---	155	118	85	47
Italy	Lire ---	340,000	295,200	200,000	110,000
Luxembourg	L.F. 49 49 60	11,000	7,200	6,000	3,300
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Norway**	N.K.R. (02) 41 34 89*	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
Portugal**	Es. (01) 80 71 23*	26,000	26,780	14,300	7,900
Spain**	Ph. (91) 401 29 00*	31,000	21,780	17,000	9,400
Sweden**	S.K.R. (08) 21 01 90*	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
Switzerland	S.F. 046 05 68 00	455	455	255	141
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Daimler Plans Capital Boost to Buy MBB Stake

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — Daimler-Benz AG, the biggest industrial concern in West Germany, plans a substantial capital increase in 1989 to help finance its planned acquisition of a 30 percent stake in Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, a Daimler spokesman said Friday.

predictions that the company's 1988 group net profit will be down from the previous year, have weighed on Daimler's share price over the past week. The company's stock lost 4 DM Friday on the Frankfurt exchange, closing at 728.50.

models over the past 18 months has cut into Daimler's auto sales."
Edzard Reuter, Daimler's managing board chairman, says he expects earnings to continue to drop through 1989 and perhaps into 1990, because of lingering weakness in the auto market.

offset losses from MBB's participation in Airbus Industrie, the European aircraft consortium. MBB has a 37.9 percent holding in Airbus Industrie.
Mr. Reuter said earlier this week that if such a condition were imposed on the sale, Daimler would cut the price it would be willing to pay for the MBB stake.

Grand Met Buys William Hill Betting Chain

The Associated Press
LONDON — Grand Metropolitan PLC announced Friday the purchase of Sears PLC's William Hill betting chain for £331 million (\$606 million) cash, more than doubling the size of Grand Met's British betting operations.

Parretti-Theret Group Poised to Buy Pathé

By Deborah Wise
New York Times Service
PARIS — A French investment group with ties to the U.S. film maker Cannon Group Inc. was poised Friday to take control of the French film company Pathé-Cinema in a transaction valued at about \$157 million.

its stake. Pathé's three minority shareholders, Compagnie Financière de Suez, Lyonnaise des Eaux and Société Générale de Belgique SA, are expected to sell their 42 percent stake.
M.T. Investissements is led by Max Thérét, 75, and includes Giancarlo Parretti, president and chief executive of Cannon.

Italian, holds less than 20 percent. Earlier this year, Mr. Parretti expressed interest in buying Pathé with a Luxembourg holding company, Interpart. The foreign company purchased a Pathé cinema laboratory in July and was negotiating to buy the entire concern in September, but failed to reach agreement.

Record Earnings From Steel Raise BHP's Profit by 9.3%

MELBOURNE — Record steel earnings offset a sharply higher Australian dollar and poor oil prices to boost Broken Hill Pty's net profit by 9.3 percent for the first half of the financial year, the company said Friday.

BHP's minerals division had higher profit than expected at 188.5 million dollars, up from 176.4 million, despite labor trouble in iron mines. Higher prices for coking coal, manganese, ferro-alloys and copper, along with lower Australian tax rates, boosted minerals.

Analysts said BHP was on course for record annual profit of more than 1 billion dollars.
"This result is clean as a whistle. They are going to make a billion dollars," said Peter Richardson of McCaughan Dyson Capel Cure Ltd., who had predicted an interim profit of 479 million dollars.

BHP reported profit of 939.91 million dollars for the 1987-88 financial year. Its record was 988.20 million dollars in 1985-86.
The steel profit was achieved despite the fact that orders rose only slightly in the half to 2.38 million metric tons. Steel has enjoyed higher prices but analysts said the real gain was through cost reductions.

HOLIDAYS: Crunch for Airlines

(Continued from first finance page)
few days right after New Year's Day. But it's not as lucrative as the rewards from the business traveler.

airline revenues this year, every tenth of a cent in yield is equivalent to \$425 million in revenues for all U.S. scheduled airlines.

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airline revenues this year, every tenth of a cent in yield is equivalent to \$425 million in revenues for all U.S. scheduled airlines.

The last thing you want to do is mess someone up going home for Christmas.

Michael W. Gunn, senior vice president, American Airlines

The airlines encourage people to fly on the slow holidays.
"We are beginning to see a traffic pickup on the day after Christmas," said George J. Brennan, vice president of marketing of Eastern Airlines.

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Jeumont Schneider in France and Télénorma (a German subsidiary of Robert BOSCH) have joined forces to create in Europe a new concern which is even now able to offer:

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Table with 2 columns: Group key figures (in FF million) and values for 1987 and 1988 (Sales, Net Income, Cash flow).

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COMPAGNIE DU MIDI

COMPAGNIE DU MIDI is the holding company of a diversified group, mainly operating in: insurance with Axa-Midi Assurances, banking and financial services, property holdings, industry and trade.

Total revenues: 44,500 (*) (FF 000,000)
Shareholders' interests: 2,200 (*) (FF 000,000)
(FF per adjusted share)
Shareholder current income: 80,74
Shareholder non current income: 28,90
Midi group's chairman: M. Bernard PAGEY.
(*) Non audited, after shareholders' meeting of June 22nd, including minority shareholders and associated mutual insurance companies in "other interests".

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Over the holiday season the airlines don't really make out very well.

Robert Conzi, vice president, revenue management, TWA.

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Interim report January-August 1988

Saab-Scania's sales and income increased during the year
SUMMARY OF INTERIM REPORT FOR JANUARY-AUGUST 1988
Consolidated sales SEK 27,620 m. (25,832)
Consolidated income SEK 1,964 m. (1,906)
Pre-tax return on capital employed 23.4 per cent (23.2)
Income per share, after 50 per cent taxes, SEK 21.90 (22.70)
Sale of Saab-Scania Enertech
EXTRACT FROM THE COMMENT BY PRESIDENT GEORG KARNSUND
"The Scania Division is on its way to another record-breaking year. During the autumn, the Saab Car Division will begin sales of the Saab 9000 CD sedan in several major markets, while the Saab Aircraft Division is enjoying success in sales of the Saab 340 regional commuter aircraft. The divestment of Enertech is an industrially motivated decision, which also means that Saab-Scania is further concentrating its activities to the field of transport."

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Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Div	Yld.	PE
100.00	95.00	IBM	+	6.5	15	100.00	95.00	4.00	4.0	15
120.00	115.00	Microsoft	+	12.0	10	120.00	115.00	0.00	0.0	10
150.00	145.00	Apple	+	10.0	12	150.00	145.00	0.00	0.0	12

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Div	Yld.	PE
10.00	9.50	AT&T	+	6.0	15	10.00	9.50	0.40	4.0	15
15.00	14.50	General Electric	+	7.0	12	15.00	14.50	0.50	3.3	12
20.00	19.50	Westinghouse	+	8.0	10	20.00	19.50	0.60	3.0	10

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Div	Yld.	PE
10.00	9.50	IBM	+	6.5	15	10.00	9.50	4.00	4.0	15
120.00	115.00	Microsoft	+	12.0	10	120.00	115.00	0.00	0.0	10
150.00	145.00	Apple	+	10.0	12	150.00	145.00	0.00	0.0	12

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Div	Yld.	PE
10.00	9.50	AT&T	+	6.0	15	10.00	9.50	0.40	4.0	15
15.00	14.50	General Electric	+	7.0	12	15.00	14.50	0.50	3.3	12
20.00	19.50	Westinghouse	+	8.0	10	20.00	19.50	0.60	3.0	10

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

December 16, 1988

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Not all value quotations are reported by the Funds listed with the exception of those based on last price. The most recent indicative frequency of quotations supplied: (6) - daily; (3) - weekly; (2) - monthly; (1) - quarterly; (0) - irregularly; (N) - monthly

Fund Name	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Div	Yld.	PE
ALMA GROUP	10.00	9.50	+	6.0	15	10.00	9.50	0.40	4.0	15	
ALMA GROUP	10.00	9.50	+	6.0	15	10.00	9.50	0.40	4.0	15	
ALMA GROUP	10.00	9.50	+	6.0	15	10.00	9.50	0.40	4.0	15	

Fund Name	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Div	Yld.	PE
ALMA GROUP	10.00	9.50	+	6.0	15	10.00	9.50	0.40	4.0	15	
ALMA GROUP	10.00	9.50	+	6.0	15	10.00	9.50	0.40	4.0	15	
ALMA GROUP	10.00	9.50	+	6.0	15	10.00	9.50	0.40	4.0	15	

Fund Name	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Div	Yld.	PE
ALMA GROUP	10.00	9.50	+	6.0	15	10.00	9.50	0.40	4.0	15	
ALMA GROUP	10.00	9.50	+	6.0	15	10.00	9.50	0.40	4.0	15	
ALMA GROUP	10.00	9.50	+	6.0	15	10.00	9.50	0.40	4.0	15	

Floating-Rate Notes

Dec. 16

Issuer/Note	Current Yield	Rate	Term
Alcoa Finance Corp	8.25%	100.00	30 Days
Alcoa Finance Corp	8.25%	100.00	60 Days
Alcoa Finance Corp	8.25%	100.00	90 Days

Issuer/Note	Current Yield	Rate	Term
Alcoa Finance Corp	8.25%	100.00	30 Days
Alcoa Finance Corp	8.25%	100.00	60 Days
Alcoa Finance Corp	8.25%	100.00	90 Days

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سكربت الأصل

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Moves Higher in New York

NEW YORK — The dollar ended slightly higher Friday after zig-zagging during the day in thin trading, as traders squared their positions before the weekend.

London Dollar Rates table with columns for Country, Rate, and % Change

The dollar finished at 1.7585 Deutsche marks, up from 1.7566 DM on Thursday, and at 124.15 yen, compared with 124.075 yen.

move soon on the discount rate. "It'll come off rather abruptly, maybe as soon as Monday," a dealer said.

The U.S. currency had jumped sharply in morning trading, despite the lack of a discount rate rise.

The dollar rose to 1.7650 Deutsche marks from 1.7475 DM on Thursday, and to 124.35 yen from 123.32 yen. It also climbed to 1.4885 Swiss francs from 1.4725 francs, and to 6.0200 French francs from 5.9650 francs.

Above all, however, they stressed that trading was very thin and the dollar was driven higher on very light volume.

The pound fell to \$1.8135 from \$1.8290.

These are holiday markets with very few players so there's not always reason behind where the market is going," said Jody Foulks of Harris Trust & Savings Bank.

Swiss, Belgians Follow Germans in Lifting Rates

ZURICH — The Swiss and Belgian central banks announced Friday that they were tightening credit, following action a day earlier by West Germany's Bundesbank.

Dealers said that short-covering before the close of European trading led the dollar higher late Friday morning. One dealer said that after reports of Bundesbank sales at 1.7525 DM in Frankfurt in the morning, some had taken on short positions and then had to cover them as the dollar rallied.

The Swiss National Bank said that effective Monday, the discount rate would be increased to 3.5 percent from 3 percent and the Lombard rate to 5.5 percent from 5 percent.

The dollar also ended at 1.4818 Swiss francs, compared with 1.4770 francs, and at 6.0235 French francs, compared with 5.9975.

The Belgian National Bank said it was raising rates by a quarter of a point for the second time in a week. The discount rate will rise Monday to 7.75 percent and the advances rate to 8.5 percent.

In London trading earlier, the dollar climbed to five-week highs. Reported dollar sales by the Bundesbank and news of a small 0.3 percent rise in U.S. producer price indexes for November prompted brief downturns. But some dealers said they expected a negative reaction if the Federal Reserve does not

Traders said that holders, particularly in Switzerland, were dumping the metal on concerns that one of its major industrial uses was about to be eroded.

South Korea Expecting To Become Net Creditor

SEOUL — South Korea will become a net creditor nation for the first time in its history next year as its total assets abroad will rise above the level of its foreign debt, the Economic Planning Board said Friday.

The board said in a report that South Korea planned to pay back \$3.5 billion of its foreign debt next year to bring its overall foreign borrowings down to \$28.5 billion.

South Korea's assets abroad, meanwhile, will increase to \$31.5 billion in 1989 from \$25.3 billion, the agency said.

Platinum Prices Plunge on London Market

LONDON — Platinum prices continued to fall in hectic trading Friday after news on Thursday that Ford Motor Co. had found a substitute for the metal in catalytic converters, which clean up car exhaust fumes.

In London trading, platinum finished at \$24 an ounce, down from the previous close of \$25, but up from its morning low of \$20.25. Platinum had traded at a high of \$601 on Thursday before the Ford news was released. The metal's recent peak was around \$614 on Dec. 5.

Traders said that holders, particularly in Switzerland, were dumping the metal on concerns that one of its major industrial uses was about to be eroded.

INFLATE: Economists Debate Outlook for U.S. Rates

(Continued from page 1) en governors do not see much inflationary pressure, judging by their public remarks. The presidents of the Fed's 12 regional banks are on the whole anti-inflation hawks, who are pushing to keep interest rates moving up.

Alan Greenspan, the Fed's chairman, and most of the six other governors have come to the Fed in the past three years, when inflation was not a problem. Most of the presidents have served since the 1970s and early 1980s, when inflation was a huge problem and fighting it was the Fed's main concern.

The division is not black and white; presidents and governors are on both sides of the debate, just as, in the private sector, manufacturers and bankers are on both sides of the fence. But these in general are the battle lines.

DATA: U.S. Producer Prices Rise

(Continued from page 1) during the month at an annual rate of 1.563 million units, a 1.4 percent increase from the October level, the department's Census Bureau said.

The revised October rate was 5.1 percent ahead of September, a little slower than the previously reported 7.2 percent leap, the bureau said.

The November rate was the highest since April, when the annual rate was 1.584 million units, the bureau said. The increase, about in line with earlier expectations, shows that the housing industry, in spite of steadily rising mortgage interest rates, may be shaking itself out of a nearly yearlong slump.

They Thank Those on Third Side

By A. M. Rosenberg... It was a little embarrassing... from Moscow, while the... was greeted in New York... like being at a party... other guests who... too much noise about... to get together real soon.

The reason probably was... the Soviet Union... thinking about a group... who were some... They were... in prison for speaking... against the Soviet... or were... of trying to... of some country.

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Friday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of volume.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including IBM, AT&T, and others.

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Friday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

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SPORTS

Battered Browns at the Brink

With Kosar Injured, They Must Play Powerful Oilers

By Thomas George
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Pardon Marty Stoenheimer for blinking twice, this looks much too familiar, too painful.

quick. They play with a lot of emotion, and they can break a game wide open on any play.
Stoen is capable of big plays, but the Browns, especially the defense, seem to lose confidence without Kosar.

— Dan Marino has helped give the Dolphins the NFL's top passing offense, but the rushing game ranks last. Steelers by 14.
Kansas City (4-10-1) at San Diego (5-10) — The Chiefs are first in AFC pass defense, the Chargers next to last in AFC passing offense. Chargers by 14.

IDELINES

Schneider Wins Slalom and Combined

ALLENMARKET, Austria (AP) — Vreni Schneider of Switzerland, with runs of 46.43 and 48.65 seconds for a total of 1:35.08, won Friday's slalom of the World Cup season's first combined event for women.

NHL's Lapointe Quits, Tumor Found

QUEBEC (AP) — Ron Lapointe quit Thursday night as coach of the Quebec Nordiques of the National Hockey League after doctors found a tumor on one of his kidneys.

U.S. Track Group Suspends 7 Athletes

COVINA, California (LAT) — Seven more U.S. track and field athletes, among them Tom Petranoff, former javelin world record-holder, were suspended indefinitely Thursday by the Athletics Congress, the sport's U.S. governing body, for participating in this fall in meets in South Africa.

For the Record

The University of Houston, ending its best football season since 1979, was put on three years probation Friday and barred two years from bowl games after an NCAA probe of more than 250 alleged recruiting violations.

Quotable

• Dennis H. Freeman, Associated Press reporter: "If big league baseball had a designated Santa Claus, the Texas Rangers would wear whistles." (LAT)



Vreni Schneider of Switzerland concentrated on the second run of the slalom course at Altenmarkt, Austria, where she won the first women's combined event of this World Cup season. (See Sidelines).

West Germans Lead Swedes, 2-0, in Davis Cup Final

The Associated Press
GOTEBORG, Sweden — West Germany took a 2-0 lead over Sweden, the defending champion, on Friday in the Davis Cup tennis final.

Carl-Uwe Steeb came from two sets down to upset Mats Wilander in the opening match.
In the second singles match, Boris Becker beat Stefan Edberg, 6-3, 6-1, 6-4.

Steeb, who is ranked 74th in the world, stunned the world's top-ranked player, 8-10, 1-6, 6-2, 6-4, 8-6, after saving one match point at 5-6 in the decisive set.

"I'm so happy," Steeb said after the victory. "I just went for my strokes all the time. In the last three sets I think I played real well."
Steeb, 21, unbeaten in only three Davis Cup singles, had produced after a draw on Thursday that he would give West Germany a 1-0 lead, saying "I will have nothing to lose and I can play relaxed."

Wilander, who won the Australian, French and U.S. Open titles this year, had problems concentrating, especially in the third and fourth sets.
Wilander, after breaking Steeb at love to lead 6-5 in the fifth set, moved to match point in the next game at 40-30. But Steeb saved it with a perfect forehand service return off Wilander's second delivery.

Steeb broke with a backhand pass down the line, then held his serve at love for a 7-6 lead. Wilander dropped behind 15-40 in the next game and Steeb clinched the match with an easy smash on his second match point.

After winning the first two sets, Wilander was broken in the sixth game of the third set as his half-volley sailed long at 30-40.
Steeb then won eight consecutive points, holding his serve to 5-2 and breaking Wilander at love to stay alive in the match.

Trailing 6-7 against service in the first set, Wilander fought off three set points before winning the game for a 7-7 tie.
Both players then held until Wilander broke Steeb at love in game 18; the West German finally netting a backhand on the final point.

The second set went much quicker, Wilander breaking Steeb twice to lead, 3-1 and 5-1. He never was challenged and served out the set, which lasted only 35 minutes.
Steeb broke Wilander three times in the fourth set.

Edberg, who because of a foot injury missed the final last year when Sweden whipped India, 5-0, in Göteborg, will team with Anders Jarryd against Becker and Eric Jelen in Saturday's doubles.
Both captains, however, can change their teams up to one hour before the doubles begin.

Edberg was drawn to face Steeb in Sunday's first reverse singles, followed by Wilander against Becker.
Wilander was never in doubt as singles player although he has not been in top form this fall.

But Hans Olsson, the Swedish team captain, had to make a difficult decision for the other singles spot, choosing Edberg ahead of clay court specialist Kent Carlsson, ranked No. 6 in the world.

"It was one of the toughest team selections I've ever made," Olsson said. "But I can't point at any special detail why I picked Edberg. It's just how they worked here in practice during the whole week."

Basketball's Top Freshmen Living Up to Billing

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — The ballyhooed U.S. college basketball class of '92 has reached the end of its first semester, its progress marked by their coaches' cautions.

Georgetown's John Thompson asks that Alonzo Mourning not be compared with Patrick Ewing, although he has broken Ewing's record for blocked shots in a game, with 11.
Louisiana State's Dale Brown asks that you wait until Chris Jackson graduates to mention Pete Maravich's name again.

Not that the freshmen seem to need more time. Don MacLean is averaging 20 points and 9 rebounds a game for 20th-ranked UCLA. Mourning is averaging 12 points, 7 rebounds and 6 blocked shots for the No. 5 Hoyas. Owens is averaging 12 points, 8 rebounds and 4 assists for No. 3 Syracuse.

Setting Sail Again Into Danger

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Guy Bernardin thought it was all over last March 3 when his 60-foot (18-meter) sailboat fell into a deep trough from the crest of one of the biggest waves he had ever seen.

He was inside the cabin, sailing alone on auto-belt 250 miles (400 kilometers) off Cape Horn, midway through an attempt to break the New York-to-San Francisco sailing record of 89 days, 8 hours set by the clipper ship Flying Cloud in 1851. Bernardin was six days ahead of the record pace.

But when his boat hit the bottom of the trough, its mast snapped and drove a hole through the hull. Bernardin's head slammed into a bulkhead, but, bleeding, he was able to take to a life raft and watch the boat sink. He activated his transmitter to send a distress signal but held little hope that it would be heard — or if it was, that he would be found. His fingertips were freezing.

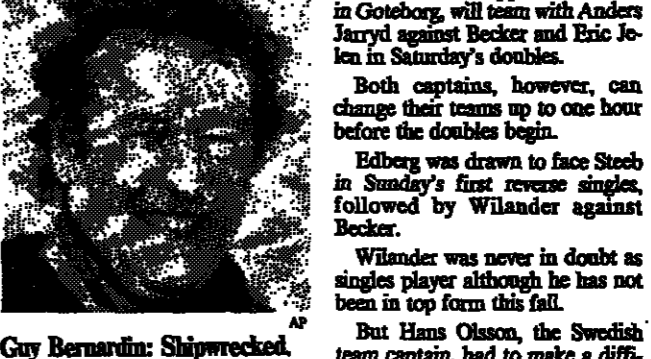
"I never saw waves so gigantic," Bernardin said later. "I had the impression I was falling in a precipice. I had only three days' supply of food. I didn't think anyone could have located me on such a small boat."
Somehow, though, a Chilean naval vessel did, after only 18 hours adrift. So Bernardin, 45, has lived to sail another day. And guess where he's headed again.

With a new boat, a monohull designed by New Zealand's Bruce Farr, Bernardin sailed out of New York Harbor on Thursday as one of five entrants who, departing through January, will be trying for the record. Somewhat, Bernardin even was able to persuade the same sponsor to back him.

"They thought the first attempt was doing fairly well," he said. "They realized it was just a stupid accident. I was not taking any stupid risks."
But his first two trips around Cape Horn were from west to east, with the wind and the current. East to west is the killer.

"I will have to fight hostile, natural elements, loneliness and, ultimately, for my life," he said.
Bernardin, born in France and naturalized as a U.S. citizen in 1986, is no dilettante mariner. His great-grandfather made several passages around Cape Horn, and his grandfather captained tall ships in the early part of this century. Bernardin himself has sailed 70,000 miles single-handed.

Another monohull, sailed by Warren Lutz of the United States, left Nov. 23 and is reported to be on a record pace. Three trimarans are to leave later, two sailed by Frenchmen, the other by an American.



Guy Bernardin: Shipwrecked.

Trade Report Angers Taylor

New York Times Service
EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — A report that star linebacker Lawrence Taylor had asked the New York Giants for or had been promised a trade drew angry responses Thursday from team officials and Taylor.

But Taylor's only response was: "I'm not saying anything about this balance. I'm not saying anything about anything with the team."
Taylor, in his eighth season with the team, was named Wednesday to the Pro Bowl for the eighth straight year. In an interview later that day, he said that in a talk three weeks ago with the Giants' coach, Bill Parcells, they had made a deal. As a result, said Taylor, "At the end of the year, certain things are going to have to be done."

The newspaper Newday, quoting an unidentified source in pro football, reported that Taylor had asked Parcells to be traded outside the metropolitan New York area. Taylor reportedly had said he was tired of being in the media spotlight. Taylor underwent therapy after the 1984 season for substance abuse. When he tested positive before this season started, the league suspended him for the first four games.

Tyson Fights Set, In Ring and Out

The Associated Press
LOS ANGELES — After five postponements, heavyweight champion Mike Tyson's title defense against Britain's Frank Bruno is on again, for Feb. 25 in Las Vegas. "I'm back," Tyson declared Thursday, promising no more delays.

Promoter Don King, appearing with the fighters, said Tyson will get \$7 million, \$4 million from Home Box Office and \$3 million of the five gate. Bruno will get \$3.6 million.

It also was announced that two other title bouts will be on the card, with World Boxing Council superfeatherweight champion Anashu Nelson and World Boxing Association middleweight champion Julian Jackson fighting yet-unnamed opponents.

Meanwhile, in Garden City, New York, a second woman accused Tyson of fondling her at a Manhattan disco last weekend.
Loria Davis, 29, of Long Island, said she was going to ignore the incident until the read of a similar accusation made Saturday by another woman. That woman's name was not made public.

Davis' attorney, Stuart Berg, said a lawsuit will seek \$1 million in damages for "trauma, shock and mental anguish."
Tyson, in Los Angeles, said, "I don't even know this woman. I don't know what happened."

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings table showing Eastern Conference (Boston Celtics, New York Knicks, Philadelphia 76ers, etc.) and Western Conference (Los Angeles Lakers, Houston Rockets, etc.) with columns for W, L, Pct., and GB.

HOCKEY

NHL Standings table showing Eastern Conference (Pittsburgh Penguins, New York Rangers, etc.) and Western Conference (Detroit Red Wings, Toronto Maple Leafs, etc.) with columns for W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA.

U.S. College Results

Table of college sports results including football (Tennessee 47, Duke 49), basketball (North Carolina 81, Michigan 69), and other sports.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL: American League — Released Tommy Hines.
NBA: Released Larry Weaver, Rick Veldner, infielder, and Jerry Jeter, to one-year contracts.
National League — Released Terry Wells, pitcher, to one-year contract.

SKING

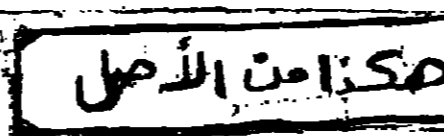
World Cup table showing men's and women's slalom and giant slalom results for various countries like Austria, France, and West Germany.

SOCCER

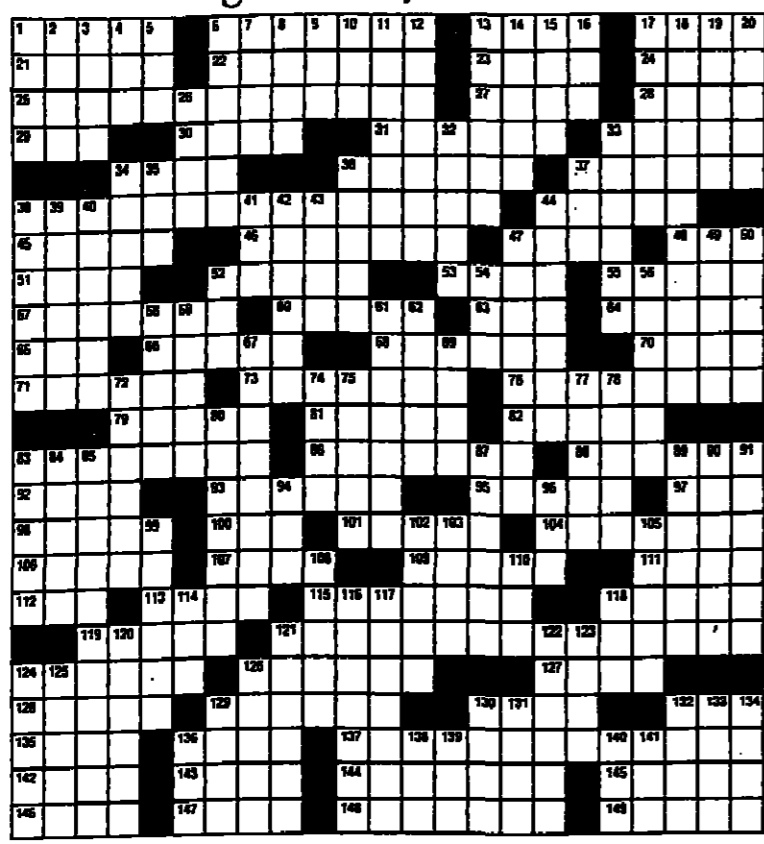
Club Competition Draws table listing soccer matches between teams from different countries, such as Borussia Dortmund vs. FC Bayern Munich.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Advertisement for International Classified services, including escorts and guides in various cities like London, Zurich, and Madrid. Includes contact information for agencies like Kensington Escort Service and Caprice NYC.



Closing Words By Edward Marchese



ACROSS 1 Highly seasoned fowl dish 6 Bamboo outrigger 13 Author of "A Death in the Family" 17 Prohibits hunter 22 Containing a radioactive element 23 White 24 Irish island 25 "They must be crocodiles" 27 Ballet bend 28 Stairist Shankar 29 Quarter of four 30 Eras 31 Bone depressions 33 Spurred, with "on" 34 Nursery king 36 Revealing 37 American Revolution general 38 "... tomorrow is another day" 44 Tearful 45 River in Venezuela 46 Rumor 47 Wind sound 48 Ear: Comb. form 51 Faction 52 Partake 53 Britain's emblem 55 Ancient Greek physician

DOWN 49 Domingo or Kraus 50 Humdrums 52 Place's place 54 Dancer Michio 56 At the vertex 58 Mezzo-soprano Jones 59 Philanthropic person 61 Less bland 62 Verse rhythm for Keats 67 Marco Polo was one 69 Sediment 72 Harmful fly 74 Within: Prefix 75 Actress in "Winterse" 77 French 84 Lack of muscular coordination 80 Nineveh was its capital 83 Hoarfrosts 84 Ludwig and Jennings 85 "... I do such things" 87 "... and the Rock": Wolfe 89 Biographer of Michelangelo et al. 90 "... fear to his dislike": Shak.

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse. Closing prices in local currencies, Dec. 16

Table of stock market data for various countries including Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Rome, and Tokyo. Columns include stock names, prices, and changes.

Table of stock market data for various countries including Zurich, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, and Tokyo. Columns include stock names, prices, and changes.

BOOKS

DIGGING DINOSAURS By John R. Horner and James Gorman. 210 pages. \$17.95. Workman Publishing Co. Inc., 1 West 39th St., New York, N.Y. 10018.

fact, is that there are still living dinosaurs among us—the birds. Now there is no question that that is an interesting supposition, but it is unfortunately obscured by the tortured syntax and the tortuousness of the prose.

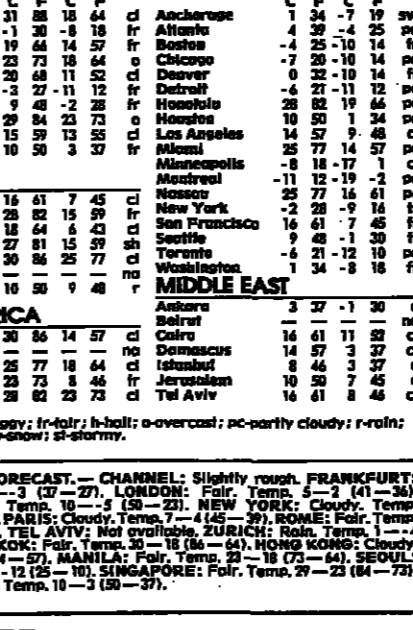
WEATHER

Table of weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, North America, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania. Columns include location, high, low, and conditions.

DENNIS THE MENACE



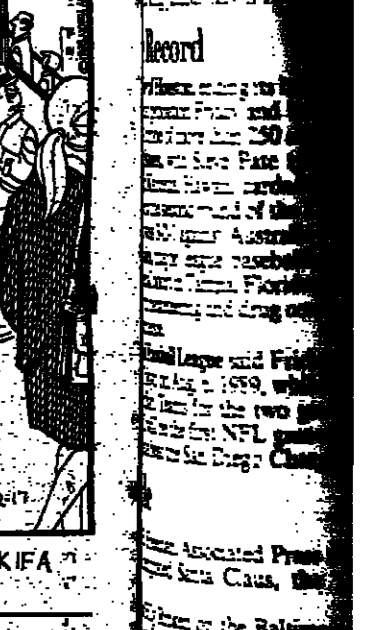
ANDY CAPP



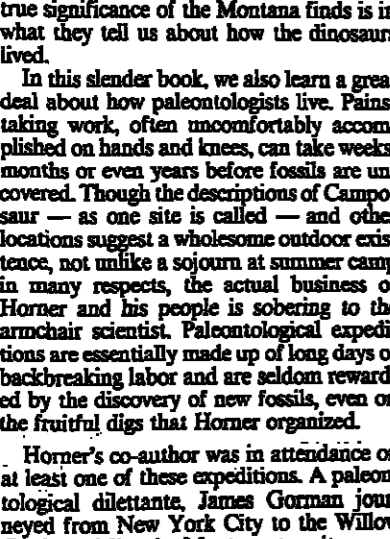
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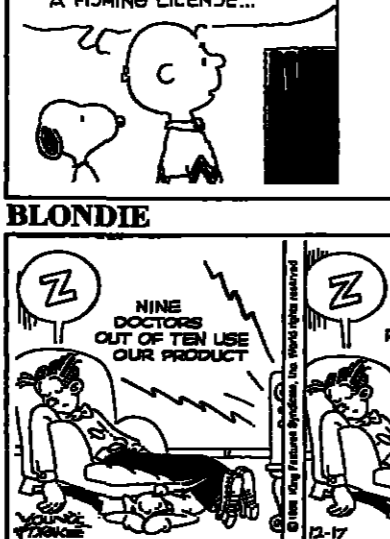
REX MORGAN



PEANUTS



BLONDIE



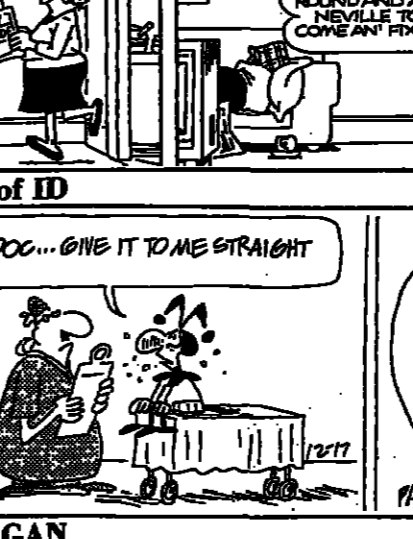
BEEBLE BAILEY



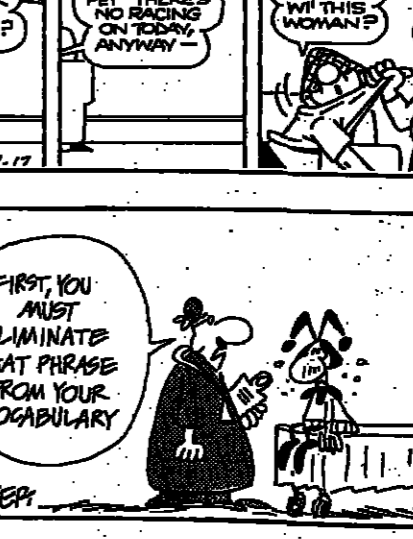
DOONESBURY



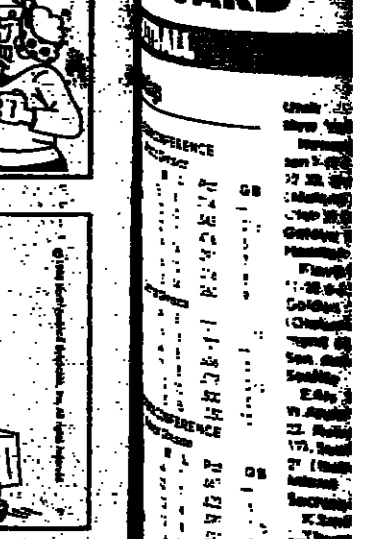
GARFIELD



MY PILLLOW!



SCROOGE



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

A grid of letters used for a crossword puzzle solution, with some letters highlighted in a different color.

DOONESBURY



GARFIELD



MY PILLLOW!



SCROOGE



SCROOGE



SCROOGE

